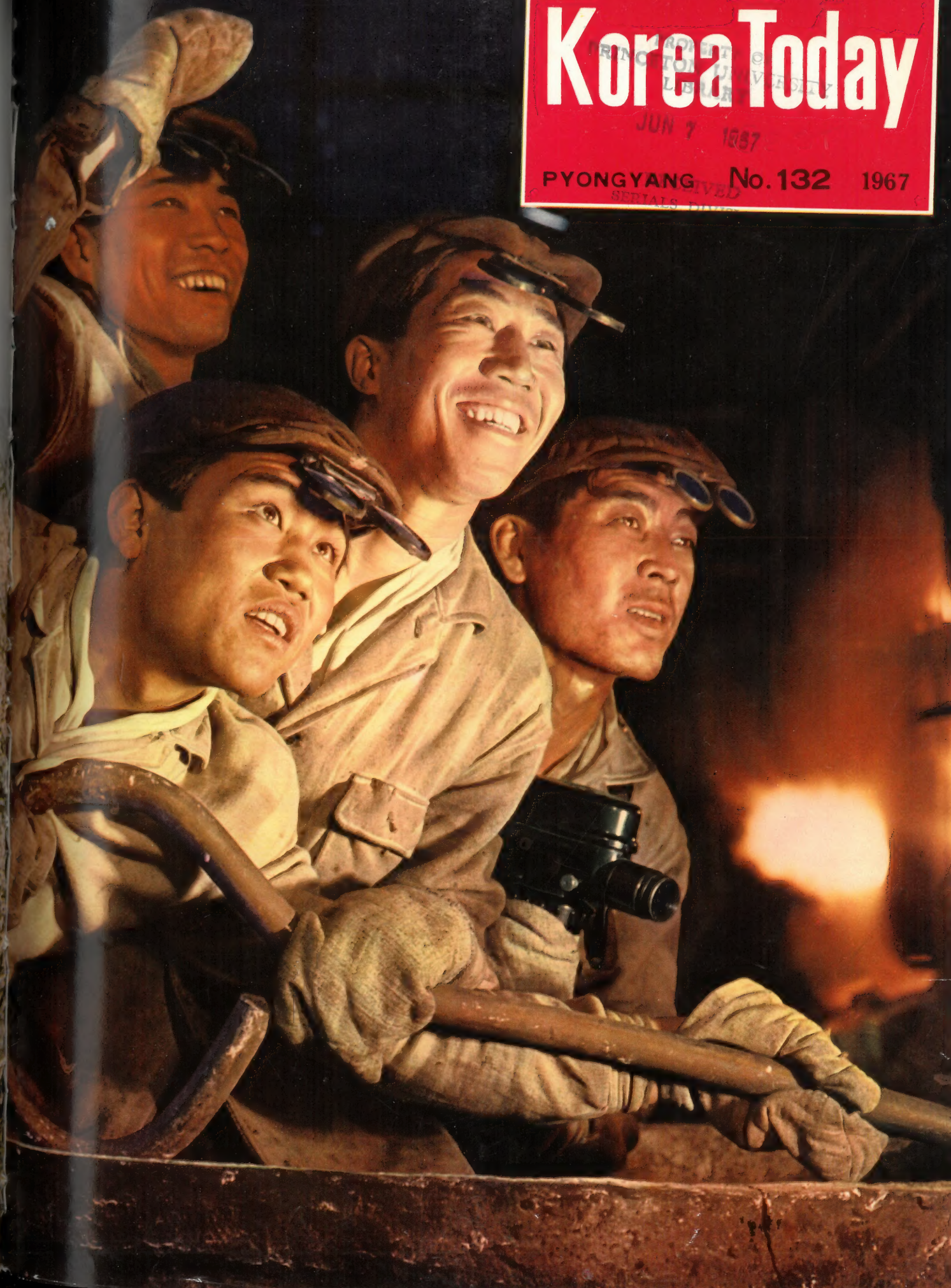


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PYONGYANG No. 132 1967
SERIALS DIVISION





Checking products (at the dyeing shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill)

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FRONT COVER: All the smelters of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works are resolved to greet this year's May Day with bigger production. Early in the year they were awarded a congratulatory banner from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They have overfulfilled their quotas every month and turned out more iron and steel products for the country's socialist construction. The Twice Chullima Work-team led by Li Man Kul (second from right) at the Chullima Steel Shop has registered new records in the steel output thanks to the advanced smelting method they have applied.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: The scenic Yaksan Tongdai (Nyungbyun County, North Pyongan Province)

Photo by Kim Kwang Soo

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ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA RAGE

MORE than two-thirds of the world's population live on Asian and African continents and in Latin American countries, and for centuries they were ruled by the imperialists and colonialists and could not write their own histories. The invaders held all the natural resources of these regions to themselves and collected enormous surplus colonial profits.

But a number of countries have cast off the centuries-old imperialist yoke winning independence; and those lands which are still chained to imperialism are stubbornly fighting for national liberation, against imperialism and colonialism.

The general declaration of the First Afro-Asian-Latin-American People's Solidarity Conference reads in part:

"Great mankind is saying. The time has come. We will go forward. The gigantic steps will not stop until liberation is won..."

Faced with the raging national-liberation struggle, the imperialists are more desperate in their attempt to prop up their tottering colonial systems, old and new; open aggressions are committed and subversions staged everywhere. Yet, all their desperation cannot stop the people who are winning one victory after another.

In Asia the Yankees have been pursuing a savage war for years in Vietnam. But the Vietnamese people are fighting back displaying mass heroism and the unchallenged spirit of self-sacrifice. They are fighting to liberate the South, defend the North, and unify their country, and for world peace.

The struggle of the Vietnamese testifies to the truth that the strength of a revolutionary

people who fight for justice and liberation is several times stronger than the forces of the imperialists.

The people of Laos are fighting against U.S. aggression and for national independence; the Cambodian people are struggling for territorial integrity and sovereignty; and in Japan a stubborn struggle is going on to free the country from U.S. chain and to win peace and make a democratic advancement.

Africa is roaring, too. The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and some other areas have taken up arms to fight for national liberation; in South Africa, Southwest Africa, and Zimbabwe furious struggles are going on against apartheid, for independence.

The newly born states—Algeria, Guinea, Mali, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania—have scored great results in consolidating sovereignty and national independence, while resolutely rejecting the subversive plots and base interventions of the imperialists. In the meantime, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine are successfully struggling against the United States and the Israeli Zionists to protect their countries from aggression and plunder and defend sovereignty.

Latin America, regarded as "the backyard of the U.S." for centuries by multimillionaires of America, is a scene of fierce struggle for genuine independence and freedom. The people are tearing off U.S. machinery for exploitation and plunder. The Cuban people, who overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime, the pet of North American imperialism, to win freedom, have crushed the impudent interven-

tion and provocations of the Yankee aggressors and made great strides in socialist construction.

Furious struggles are being waged in Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Colombia, and Peru against pro-American dictatorial regimes.

All this testifies to the fact that the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have emerged as a great force in the international arena creating a new history.

But the dying imperialism would not withdraw from the stage of history on its own. Especially the U.S. imperialists, the main force of war, the bulwark of neo-colonialism, and the common enemy of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples, are doing everything to check the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial advance of the tri-continents, suppress the peoples' struggle for freedom and liberation, and to stifle the national independence of these countries. "Aid," "development," "peace corps," and so forth are Washington's vehicles of enslavement of other nations; then their war policy is being stepped up.

At present the U.S. directs its war spearhead to Asia, menacing world peace.

At the beginning of this year Washington had in South Vietnam over 400,000 U.S. troops and tens of thousands of mercenaries from its satellite and puppet countries to perpetrate unpardonable, criminal slaughter and atrocities. Then its bombing of North Vietnam has reached the Hanoi area.

And the world is weary of Washington's "peace talks," which the White House sends out now and then hoping to mislead the people.

The Pentagon keeps bringing more Yankee soldiers into South Vietnam, intensifies aggression on Laos, frequently violates the frontier of Cambodia and stations a number of troops and aircraft in Thailand.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea for the past 22 years, often conduct armed attacks and provocations

against North Korea on the military demarcation line to aggravate the tension in Korea. It goes without saying that Washington's playing with fire is a link in its overall aggressive policy against Asia and to open a second front by starting another war in Korea.

It must be pointed out that Washington is working diligently to make the Japanese militarists play an important role in its war policy; it has made the South Korean puppets join hands with the Japanese militarists through the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" in an attempt to form the "northeast Asia military alliance." A series of aggressive plans have been drawn up already.

Japanese militarism is an active partner in U.S. aggression; Japan is giving allround aid to the U.S. in its dirty war in Vietnam.

All this shows that Japan has been turned into an aggressive base in Asia and a hotbed of war.

All developments urgently call for strengthening the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America so as to expose and crush U.S. aggressive manoeuvres. In particular, to support the fighting Vietnamese people is the most pressing task for the progressive people who value peace, freedom and independence.

The Korean people will not spare their efforts to help the Vietnamese people win the final victory; they will drive out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and unify the country without outside interference. And they renew their resolve to devote their all to the common cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The mounting militant solidarity of the tri-continental people is a great force emboldening and inspiring all the peoples fighting for independence and freedom.

As in the past, the Korean people will do their utmost to strengthen solidarity with the tri-continental people in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism. No force on earth can check their triumphant advance.

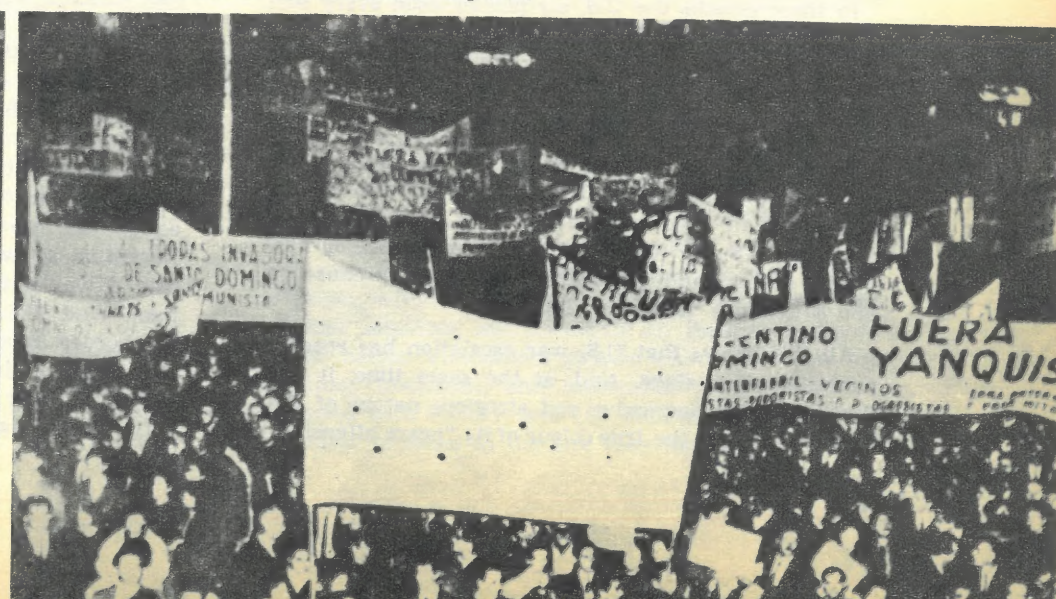
Fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Army giving a hot chase to Yankee soldiers



Armed units of the Angolan people fight the Portuguese colonialists



Argentineans protesting against Washington's armed intervention in the Dominican Republic



They Will Be Punished

THE U.S. aggressors in their attempt to find a way out from the predicament in South Vietnam are stepping up their air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

As is known to all, in August 1964 Washington staged the Tonkin Gulf incident to bomb North Vietnam. Then in February 1965 they again made air attacks on North Vietnam. Thus, the U.S. air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam started.

Since then they have kept on bombing North Vietnam according to their escalation plan. In June last year U.S. combat aircraft bombed the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong, and in December last year they blindly bombed densely inhabited districts and suburbs of Hanoi.

In these attacks the U.S. air pirates used every sort of lethal weapons—rockets, missiles, napalm bombs, phosphorus bombs, and even poisonous chemical substances—to massacre the people and destroy schools, hospitals, and day nurseries.

According to the "Report on U.S. Crimes in Vietnam" issued in October last year by the Commission for Investigation of U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Vietnam, the U.S. air force destroyed 296 schools, 80 hospitals, clinics, and maternity hospitals, 80 churches, and 30 temples in North Vietnam.

All this shows that U.S. war escalation has reached a most serious stage. And, at the same time, it lays bare again the aggressive and atrocious nature of U.S. imperialism and the true colour of its "peace offensive."

For instance, prior to Washington's Hanoi bombing it staged another "peace" outcry—it said it wanted a "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question. And Johnson, Rusk, McNamara and Co. uttered that U.S. planes were only bombing "military targets."

But, the frenzied U.S. bombing of the thickly populated areas of Hanoi brought to light once more the double-faced nature of U.S. "peace talks"—it is a flimsy smokescreen of theirs to cover up their new schemes of war escalation.

Not only in the air but on sea and land as well the U.S. invaders frequently stage provocations; the U.S. 7th fleet blockaded the coasts of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and they are threatening that their foot soldiers would move northward beyond the 17th parallel.

This proves that the Yankee aggressors are attempting to launch an overall operation to attack the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from the air, sea, and ground.

In the meantime, the U.S. is working like mad to open a second front. They keep bringing more men and equipment into Thailand and Laos to spread the conflagration of war to other areas of Asia, hoping to find a way out from their helpless position in Vietnam. And U.S. provocations are more frequent in the border areas of Cambodia and along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea.

The U.S. war escalation ignoring the demand of the entire world against U.S. aggression in Vietnam is a

grave challenge to the world public opinion and the conscience of mankind.

But, no matter how desperate they may get, the Yankee aggressors will never save themselves from the inevitable defeat. Nor can they bring the heroic people of Vietnam to their knees—the people of Vietnam who are fighting for their just cause to drive out the U.S. imperialists so as to liberate the South, defend the North, and unify the country.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are firmly determined to crush the U.S. aggressors; they are dealing staggering blows to the American air pirates, while the wartime production is rising. They have already shot down more than 1,700 U.S. planes and captured many American pilots.

In its statement in connection with the U.S. bombing of Hanoi the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam stated: "The Vietnamese people are fighting against the U.S. aggressors, for defending the independence and freedom of the country and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Fearing no sacrifice and hardship we are fully determined to fight it out and we are deeply convinced of our victory."

In the light of the situation where U.S. imperialism is expanding its aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, it is all the more urgent for the revolutionary forces and peace-loving people of the world to unite

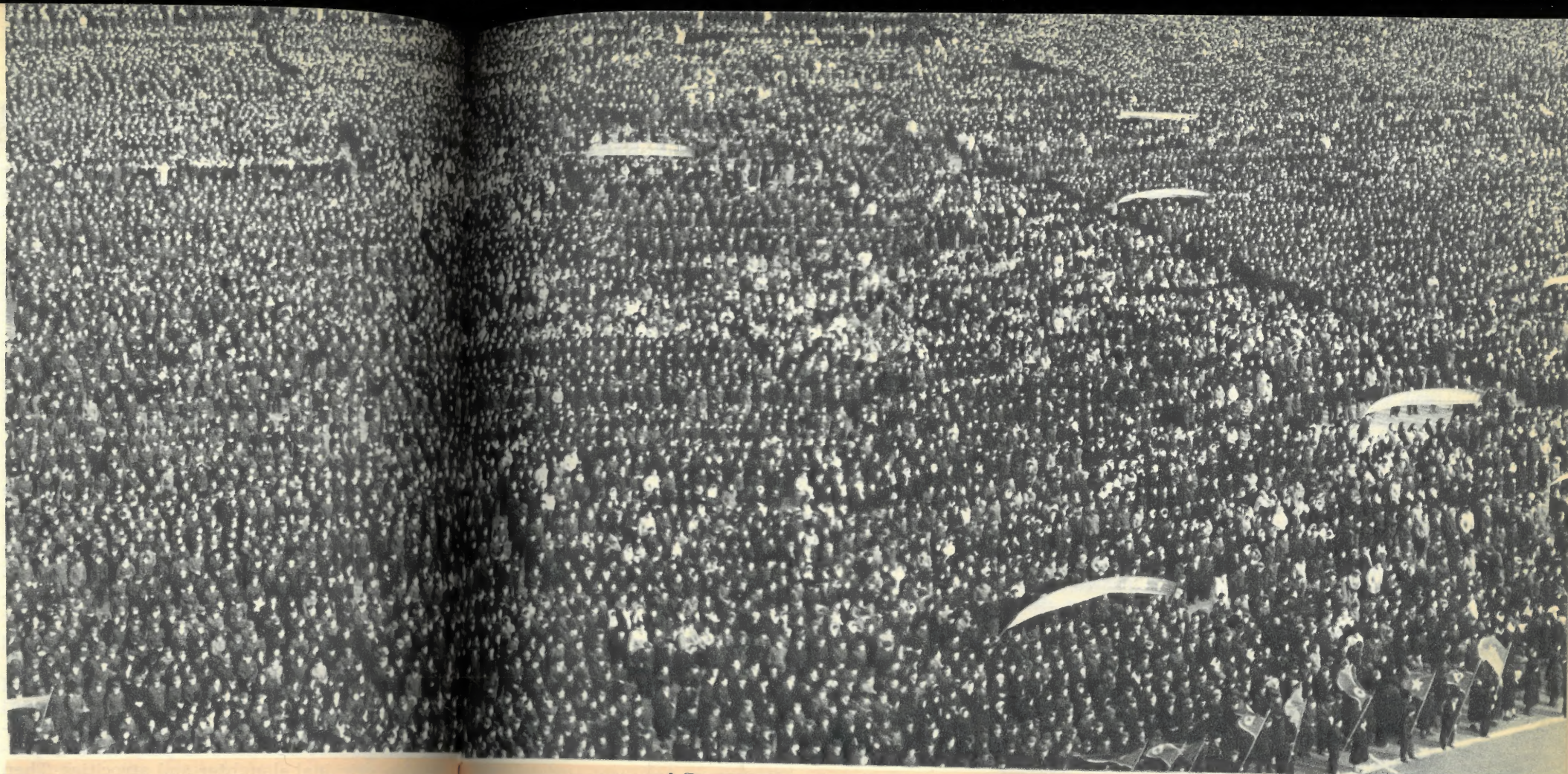
their strength and render the Vietnamese people more positive, allout support and take resolute steps to check the criminal U.S. aggression. This is necessary not only for the righteous cause of the Vietnamese people but also for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people who are regarding the aggression on Vietnam as one on themselves have solemnly announced that the more the U.S. imperialists extend their aggression in Vietnam the further the Korean people strengthen the support for the fraternal Vietnamese people, and that they are ready to send volunteers to Vietnam whenever so requested by the Vietnamese people.

If the U.S. imperialists are still bent on the reckless war escalation in disregard of the unanimous condemnation and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the world, they will only drive themselves still deeper into the mire and hasten their ultimate ruin.

U.S. aggression and war expansion against Vietnam should never be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists must draw due lessons from the defeats they have suffered and unconditionally stop their aggressive war against Vietnam, withdraw their army together with the troops of their satellites, and dismantle all their bases there.

The heroic Vietnamese people who stand firm for freedom, liberation, and unification will surely be crowned with victory, and the Yankee aggressors will be burnt to ashes in the fire they have ignited.



A Pyongyang mass rally to condemn U.S. aggression on Vietnam

INDEPENDENT ECONOMY AND FUNDS

SELF-RELIANCE in all domains of revolution and construction has been the guiding principle in Korea since the country's liberation. It has been true with the case of funds needed for building an independent national economy; and a large sum of fund was secured by tapping all the potentialities of the country.

During their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists seized over 94 per cent of industry and kept feudal relations of production in the countryside to rake in a huge colonial surplus profit.

Korea's industry was lopsided and backward then, producing some raw materials and war supplies.

But the Japanese maliciously flooded most of the mines and collieries, destroyed a number of plants and mills, and brought the railways to a standstill in North Korea when they fled from Korea.

To make the matter worse, the country was divided into two owing to U.S. occupation of South Korea, which made it impossible for the Koreans to exploit fully the country's latent economic power. All this became a formidable obstacle for the nation in its endeavours for building up a new democratic state and an independent national economy.

The Korean people established a people's government and carried through various democratic reforms in North Korea soon after the liberation to create the necessary political and economic conditions for setting up a prosperous, sovereign country.

In turning North Korea into a revolutionary democratic base and developing its economy of great significance was the nationalization of major industries. The nationalization eliminated the economic footing of the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese, putting all capital and resources in the hands of the people. No more could the foreign monopolies collect a huge surplus profit; everything was at the disposal of the people's government.

Moreover, the land reform freed the peasantry from the grip of feudal exploitation improving their lot and increased the agricultural output. Now the countryside was in a position to provide the industry with food grain and raw materials. Then the tax-in-kind system, instituted soon after the land reform, put an end to all the outrageous taxes and levies that the Japanese had imposed on the peasants while giving the industry a certain amount of funds. (Tax-in-kind was abolished in 1966.)

It must be added that the Japanese colonial tax system was discarded; instead a popular tax system came into being—it was a rational taxation and secured funds needed for the economic construction.

It was the adopted line of the Government after liberation to rehabilitate first those industrial branches, comparatively less damaged and manageable with small funds.

The gradual rehabilitation and development of industry and agriculture improved the livelihood of the people, which meant a greater amount of money was in the hands of the people, their savings and deposits. Under the circumstances, more deposits were encouraged which could be directed to economic construction. In 1949 the people's savings increased to 266.7 per cent over 1948.

In this way, a series of difficulties the country had faced in securing funds were overcome. Now enough funds needed for the rehabilitation and construction of the national economy were secured.

But the Washington-launched Korean war in June 1950 interrupted Korea's peaceful construction. And the war played havoc with the country. Consequently, rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-devastated economy and speedy improvement of the people's living were the most urgent tasks before the Korean people when hostilities ended in July 1953.

Under the circumstances, the Government set forth the basic line of postwar economic construction—the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. And self-reliance has been the major line for securing funds. To mobilize and utilize all the internal resources and potentials to the maximum was of particular importance; to this end, patriotic enthusiasm and boundless creative energy of the people were fully explored, and the most rigid economy was practised. The postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction was completed in a short space of time.

Keeping pace with the advance of the revolution and construction, the Government armed the population with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and inspired them to a labour struggle.

However, when the country started the five-year plan (completed in 1960 one year ahead of the schedule) in the wake of the three-year plan (1954-1956), the Government appealed to the patriotic and creative enthusiasm of the people for the maximum production and economy. Increased production and economy—this made it possible for the country to increase material wealth and accumulation without additional investments.

After the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which discussed the 1957 national economic plan, Premier Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and the Government personally went to factories and enterprises and co-op farms. They talked with the working people about the situation the country was in and discussed with them about production plans and worked together to solve the problems they faced.

The working people realized what the country needed. And their revolutionary zeal was soon translated into a tremendous material force. They raised the utility rate of equipment and labour productivity, hastened the rehabilitation and construction of plants and mills, and actively mobilized all internal reserves. This enabled the state to increase production and construction with little additional investments.

In 1957, the Kangsun Steel Works broke its nominal capacity of 60,000 tons of structural steel chalking up 120,000 tons, and the Kim Chaik Iron Works smelted 270,000 tons of iron with the furnace which had been said to turn out at best 190,000 tons.

Increased production and maximum economy solved successfully the question of fund and created financial reserves for the country.

With respect to the question of mobilizing internal reserves to raise the state revenues, the development of local industry was of great importance.

In 1958 the Government called upon the nation to expand local industry for a greater output of daily items with small investments by mobilizing all the reserves found in localities. The call was most enthusiastically received and more than 1,000 local industrial factories sprang up in a little over six months in all parts of the country by utilizing manpower, equipment, and raw materials and supplies, idle in respective areas. And the volume of daily necessities, foodstuffs and other goods rose rapidly.

The growth in local industry ultimately boosted its proportion in gross value of industrial output considerably. This meant the consolidation of the sources of local revenues. The share of incomes of localities in the state budgetary revenues increased from 24.4 per cent in 1959 to 34.4 per cent in 1961.

Another important event in mobilizing internal reserves to the maximum was the "machine-tool-gets-machine-tool movement": a movement for all plants and mills that had machine-tools to make machine-tools. In 1959 alone, 13,000 machine-tools were turned out over and above the state plan. It must be pointed out that the movement filled the big gap between the actual needs for machine-tools and the machine-tool industry and reinforced the machine-building plants and the maintenance and repair shops in a brief space of time.

To secure a bigger accumulation, the Government reduced to the minimum the number of those workers engaged in unproductive domains while increasing that of workers in productive fields, and directed the idle urban and rural manpower into production.

In addition to this, the state took every measure for introducing modern techniques into all domains of the national economy on an extensive scale, and raised the technical standard of workers, which accompanied a constant rise in labour productivity. The growth in the number of those working in the field of production and the rapid rise in labour productivity led to the growth in industrial and agricultural production, which enlarged the accumulation of funds.

A correct balance between accumulation and con-

sumption is another important matter in solving the question of fund in reliance on internal resources. The rapid growth in accumulation along with the simultaneous increase of consumption has been the state financial policy.

The increasing accumulation will relatively reduce the volume of immediate consumption, but it will bring about in the long run the rapid growth of the national income, increasing the people's consumption. A rational combination of accumulation and consumption has been the Government's basic policy; there has been a well-thought out co-ordination between funds for the country's economic growth and those for social and cultural measures. Compared with 1949, in 1964 funds earmarked for the economic progress increased 28.6 times and funds for social and cultural measures 18.5 times. All these correct measures enabled the country to ensure the enlarged production with a comparatively small fund and rapidly strengthen its financial foundation.

In using accumulated funds, due concern was given to making investments most effective. In this respect, the Government took the measures for setting the order of projects to be built and concentrating investments on the major projects. This was of great significance in preventing the dispersed utilization of manpower, materials, and funds, shortening the construction term, and in increasing accumulation.

All these measures bore fruits. Of the total investments the Government made for capital construction between 1954 and 1956 no less than 74 per cent started operation during the same period, but the figure was 84 per cent in 1957, and 83 per cent in 1958. And the economic and technical aid from the fraternal countries during the period of postwar rehabilitation was used in the most effective way.

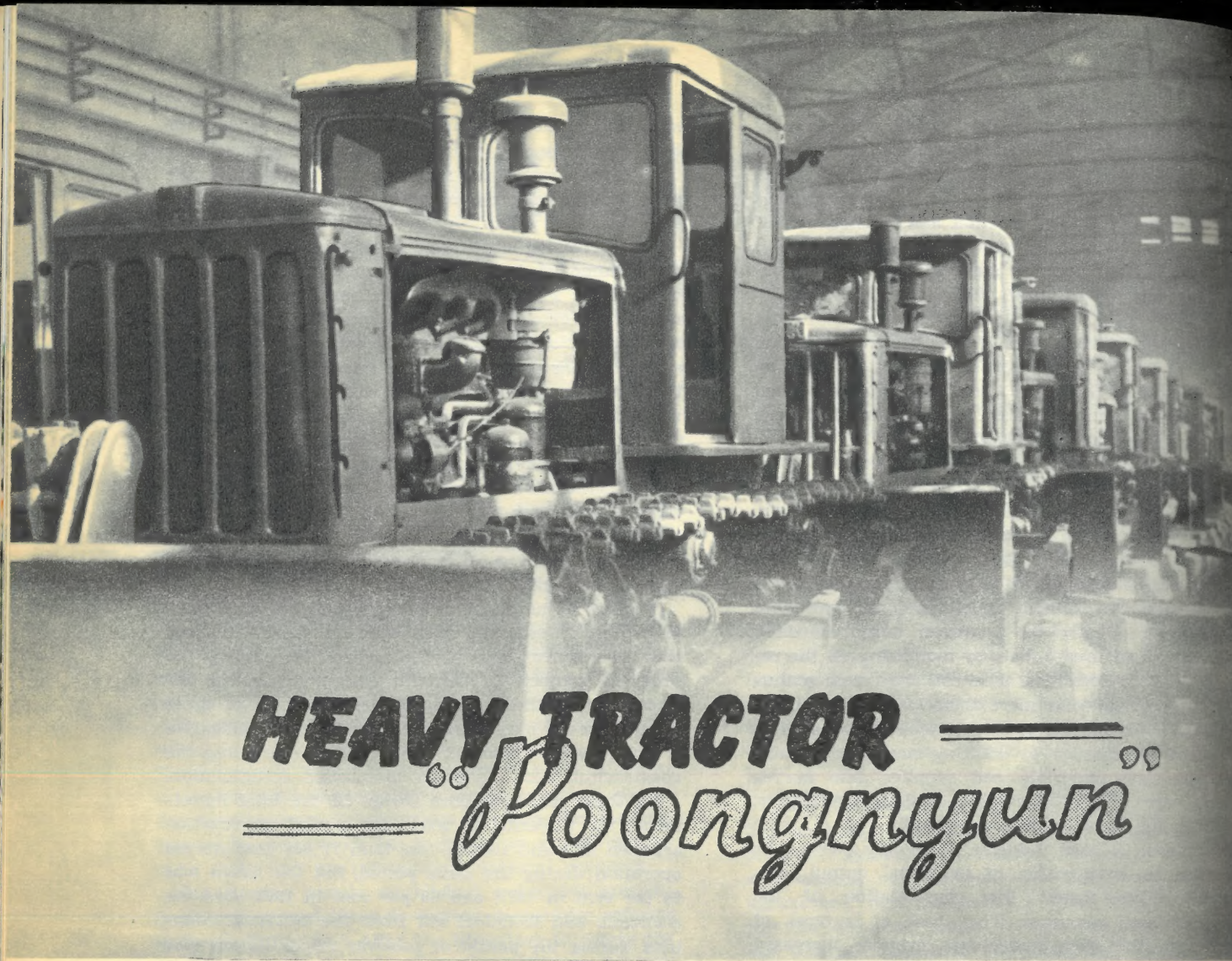
With the implementation of a series of steps taken by the Government for the solution of the question of funds the Korean people were able to eliminate in a brief period of time the colonial backwardness of the economy, an aftermath of Japanese imperialist rule, and to rehabilitate later the economy devastated by U.S. armed invasion, and to lay the firm foundation of an independent national economy.

The current Seven-year Plan foresees mainly an allround technical reconstruction. The powerful socialist industry and co-operativized agriculture in our country constitute the material basis for providing a huge amount of fund needed for the comprehensive technical reconstruction.

During the first 5 years (1961-1965) of the current economic plan the state budgetary revenues grew every year 12.1 per cent on the average, which means a rapid increase in the incomes from the socialist economy.

With the rising state budgetary revenues, the state investments for capital construction for the expansion of production increased to 174.5 per cent in the five years (1961-1965) as against the five-year plan.

The country, stressing the rational utilization of the economic foundation it has built, is sparing no efforts to ensure a correct balance between accumulation and consumption and make an effective use of accumulated funds.



HEAVY TRACTOR Poongnyun

DURING the five years (1961-1965) under the seven-year plan more than 300 large, modern factories and workshops in addition to over 2,300 medium and small factories, workshops, and branches have been built in our country. Then many factories and plants have been reconstructed and expanded with new techniques.

The large assembling shop of the Kiyang Tractor Factory is one of such workshops.

It is already six years since the Kiyang Tractor Factory started to turn out heavy caterpillar tractors "Poongnyun."

Then the country was in need of heavy tractors for land protection and reclamation and for the mining industry. And to solve the problem it had no alternative but to make them on its own.

As a matter of fact, there

was a tractor factory in the country, in Kiyang, which had just started turning out light-heavy tractors "Chullima." But until a few years ago it had been a farm implements plant, and its experience in making tractors was still young; then it was not amply equipped yet.

However, the workers and technicians of the factory boldly started producing the heavy tractors in the spirit of self-reliance. An air of excitement swept the whole factory. Every workteam and every shop held serious discussions; views were exchanged fully to find out what would be the way for producing the big tractors.

The workers came up with many good suggestions—production potentials be tapped, labour be organized rationally, new techniques be introduced.

They recalled the time when they made the first "Chullima" tractor four years ago. Every-

one was resolved to work with the spirit they had displayed when the first tractor was made.

Taking account of such enthusiasm of the workers and technicians, the factory management newly formed a technical innovation workteam for the production of heavy tractors. Over 100 highly skilled workers and technicians were in the newly formed team.

At once the workteam set down to work out designs and make necessary equipment.

Having acquired some experience in tractor making, they consulted each other and solved many technical problems. The designing work went on.

Of course, many difficulties cropped up in the course of drawing up blueprints. However, the designers tided over all the difficulties and gradually perfected the blueprints.

Meanwhile, those who were assigned to prepare equipment

turned out one machine-tool after another with the machine-tools available in the plant. In due course, there were more than 100 machines and equipment.

Only in a matter of a little over a month everything was ready for the heavy tractor making...

It was in November 1962 that at last the first heavy tractor made its appearance in the factory compound. The entire employees of the factory—workers, technicians, and clerks—were beside themselves with joy and pride. They named the machine "Poongnyun" tractor.

Now, so confident the technical innovation workteam with all-out support of the whole factory got down to make more equipment so as to turn out the tractors on a mass scale from the following year.

And they really worked. More than twenty machines including honing machines, 8-shaft boring machines, planers, tapping machines, and others were made.

Now in the factory are many workshops equipped with modern machinery.

In 1963 they started shipping their tractors to rural villages of the country, and afterwards the output rose rapidly.

In the meantime many workers became technicians; the number of technical personnel grew 117 times in comparison with the time of making the first "Chullima" tractor.

The factory gets various steel products and electrical machinery and other materials from many factories in the country.

Now the workers and technicians of this factory are working with fresh energy to increase the production of heavy tractors.

The Kiyang Tractor Factory has grown in less than 10 years from a small farm implements plant into a large tractor plant to turn out medium and heavy tractors.

Today its tractors are playing an important role in promoting the country's agricultural mechanization.

WHY WAS HE BANISHED?

Not long ago the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia drove out the consul-general of the South Korean puppet regime in Phnom Penh and severed all relations with South Korea.

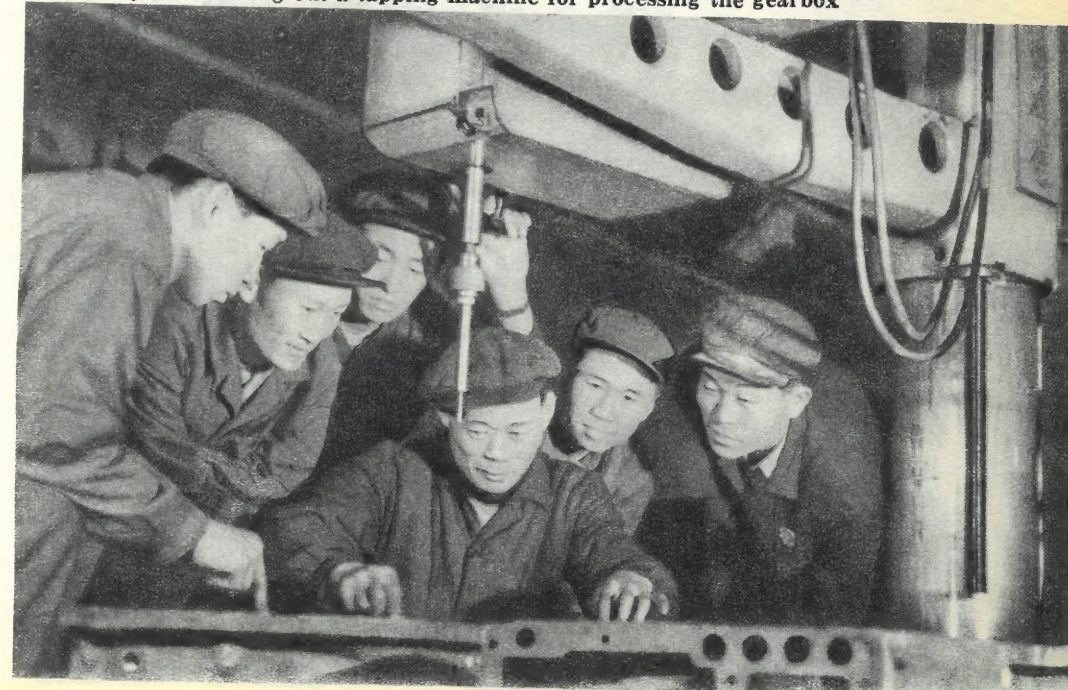
Referring to this the Cambodian paper "La Nouvelle Depeche" wrote in an editorial: "Our people are far from being sorry to see their Government break off relations with the servants that toe Washington's line. On the contrary, they are very glad to see their government rupture relations with Seoul and close down the South Korean consulate-general, a den of spies. It is our belief that the Government's move will make the situation of our country still better, as it would decrease the number of American spies, recognized or disguised, in our country. It will serve to consolidate the security of our system further. To every Cambodian the word 'Seoul' is a synonym for fraud and aggression. This is the very puppet regime of the U.S. that has sent the biggest number of cannon-fodder to Washington's dirty war of aggression against the Vietnamese people."

As the Cambodian paper justly pointed out, the Pak Jung Hi regime of South Korea is the most faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism not only in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam but also in the evil designs of Washington on Cambodia. For a long time, under the instructions of the White House, the Seoul puppet regime through their publications outrageously interfered in the internal affairs of Cambodia, slandered and defamed the leaders of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and openly took hostile attitude toward Cambodia.

This is not all. When Washington put the words into his mouth a man known as the defence minister of the South Korean puppet regime uttered another a big lie that the armed forces of North Vietnam were going into South Vietnam through the territory of Cambodia. Then he threatened the Cambodian people by saying that he was ready to send South Korean puppet troops to the border areas of Cambodia whenever it was necessary.

The consulate-general of the South Korean puppet regime in Phnom Penh was a vehicle for all these provocations against Cambodia.

They are working out a tapping machine for processing the gearbox



A Family of Workers

CHOI TAI HI

JUNG SUK KYUNG lives in the Suhsung District, Pyongyang. He has been a worker all his life; he is over 60 now.

One Sunday afternoon, a few days before May Day, the holiday of the working people, this writer visited his house.

Luckily, at the entrance of the apartment building, I caught him who was just returning from angling. He looked fit and healthy, no one would take him for a man in his sixties.

"I'm so glad to see you. Now come up to our place. The family has gone to Mt. Daisung to spend

the day, but I'm sure they will be back soon." So saying, he led me into his apartment.

Flowerpots on the window sills, it seemed, were sweetening the air. His was a three-room apartment—a well-kept place.

When we settled down, he told me that there were nine in his family; the eldest and fourth sons worked at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, the youngest daughter at the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory, the first daughter-in-law at a clothing factory. So altogether five out of nine including himself are working. Then his second and third sons, who both used

to be with the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, are moved to some other parts of the country.

Jung Suk Kyung started to work when he was 13 years old at the West Pyongyang Railway Repair Factory where his father worked. Then it was a Japanese factory.

Jung and his father, like all other workers, performed back-breaking work for 12-16 hours every day for a starvation wage.

"I tell you there would be no end if I start to tell you about how hard the life had been. But the worst was humiliation and discrimination. That we just couldn't swallow. Compared with it, hunger was nothing."

Talking like this, he showed me the traces of bruises, the makings of a Japanese foreman, which were all over his body—the face, shoulders, the arms and legs.

"It was only after the liberation of the country and the establishment of the people's government that our family, too, could get a new lease of life. We workers became the proud masters of the country and the factory..."

With his heart brimming with joy of liberation, Jung Suk Kyung with his sons and daughters worked hard to rebuild the factory that the Japanese had destroyed when they fled from Korea.

At the time of the Korean war (1950-1953) fought against the U.S. armed invasion, he made a "mobile repair shop" and repaired a number of locomotives and passenger carriages and goods waggons at the front and in the rear.

Even in the raging flames of the war, he and other workers had repaired more than 80 railway carriages and kept them in safe places to be used when the war ended.

His eldest and third sons were in the army to fight the enemy and, when the war ended, returned to the factory to join their father in rebuilding it.

In the postwar years the four sons of the Jung family graduated from spare-time schools and the college.

When we were talking, we heard the family coming home—they had been out on a picnic on Mt. Daisung. I exchanged greetings with his sons and daughters. The grandchildren were adorable.

When he heard the purpose of my visit, Jung Won Jin, the eldest son, expressing his pleasure said:

"As you see, we are nine of us and we are a happy family. Father often tells us how things were in his younger days before the country's liberation. I guess we don't fully realize how well off we are compared with the hard time he had."

He told us that in our country nothing is more honourable than labour and it creates happiness for the people. And he was only concerned about how he could work more and better for the people. As a matter of fact, I was told, the Jung family had a competition among themselves for doing more and better at their respective work places.

When the country's first electric locomotive was made several years ago, senior Jung and four juniors put their heads together to work out a new device for assembling locomotive frames, which raised work efficiency considerably. Every year they fulfil their assignments, and this year they are doing still better.

On their breasts were hung the Chullima badges, the symbol of innovation and creation.

He continued:

"The American devils are set on escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam. And they are working like mad to start another war against our country. So we are resolved to work more and do better this year so that we can expedite the country's unification."

Then he added that he is studying a new method of heat treatment in making sleeve gears for steam locomotives; and Won Mook, his third younger brother, is working on a new method of burning coal for the



The eldest son Won Jin

economy of fuel in running the steam locomotives.

As I listened to him, I felt that what he was saying was not only for his family but for all workers, all families. Everyone is devoting his all to cause a great upsurge in the country's socialist construction.

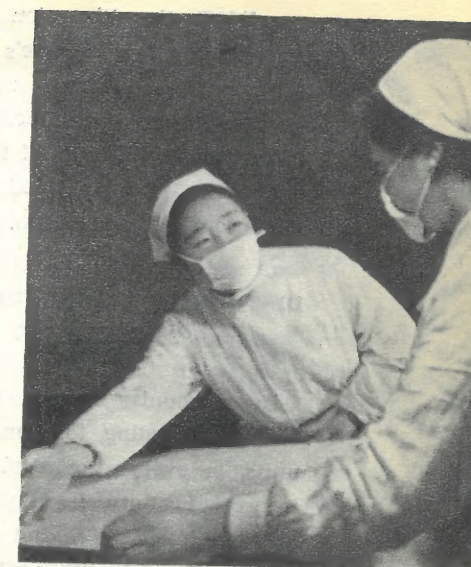
I was also told that Won Joon, the second son, and Won Kul, the third, often write to them. Won Jin read a passage from the letter which came from Won Kul not long ago.

It read in part:

"Dear brother! Yesterday there was an open review of my thesis which I presented for a degree. And all the participants gave it a high appraisal. What I proposed in my thesis has already been introduced into production at my factory, and it has proved to be very satisfactory. It has doubled work efficiency. I will go on with my studies and I'll do my best for increasing production."

The host who was listening to his sons and daughters was all smiles and said that on May Day his two sons who are in the country would come to spend the day with them, adding there are nineteen altogether in the family.

In the other room the youngest girl Moon Bok, we could hear, was practising a song "Our Life Is Eternal Youth" to the accompaniment of the accordion, which she



The youngest girl Moon Ok (left)

The fourth boy Won Mook



was to sing at the factory club on May Day.

*"The rays of the sun brightly shine
On this land, a land of happiness,
Where a hope-filled, new life is in
full bloom,*

*And rewarding is our labour.
Today, too, we go to work joyously.
Let's sing, our life is Eternal
Youth..."*

The dusk was falling. The light was put on. All the street lamps were shining. Hearing the sweet song of the girl I said good-bye to the Jungs, a family of workers.



SINCE the liberation of the country, our people's government has directed much attention to public health so as to promote the health of the working people, who are freed from exploitation and oppression.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

In our country hospitals have been set up according to administrative units, in every provincial seat and in every county (or district); and a clinic in every *ri* and *dong* (the lowest administrative unit).

All big factories and enterprises have hospitals or clinics. Then anti-epidemic stations and anti-tuberculosis institutions are in Pyongyang and in other cities and counties,



A view of the South Pyongan Provincial Hospital

HOSPITAL, DOCTOR, FAMILY

then there are several specialized hospitals in different parts of the country. Besides, there are more than 2,000 children's wards. As of June 1966, the number of therapeutic and prophylactic establishments increased 315 times and that of hospital beds 51 times compared with 1944 before liberation.

A free medical service has long been in practice in our country. And such words as "doctor's bill," "medicine charge," "operation fees," "hospitalization expenses" are no more to be heard in our country. Everyone has the right to be hospitalized in case of need free of charge, and if there is any patient to whom local hospitals cannot give proper care, he will be sent to the hospital in the provincial seat or Pyongyang.

The section doctor system has been introduced in every city. Under the system, every doctor of all hos-

pitals is in charge of a district, that is, he is responsible for the health of all inhabitants in his district. He regularly makes a medical check-up and treats if there is anyone needing medical attention and guards the district from all sickness in time.

DEVOTION OF DOCTORS

The state has paid special attention to the training of medical workers while building more hospitals and clinics. After liberation the number of doctors increased 34.5 times; now there are 25.1 doctors for every 10,000 of the population.

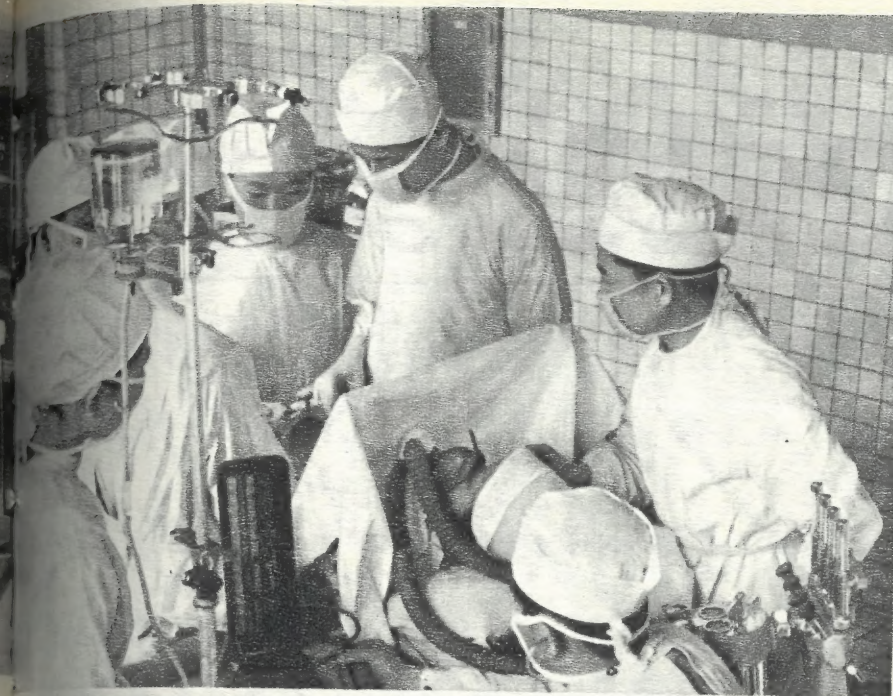
As much as the state is entirely responsible for public health and the hospitals are not for money-making but serving the people, our medical workers are only concerned about the people's wellbeing—treating them when they are sick and promoting their health. "An ounce of

prevention is worth a pound of cure" is their motto.

The country has registered scores of cases of "incurable diseases" cured.

To cite a few instances. The staff of the hospital attached to the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory saved a boy who had a third degree burn by donating their own skins; Doctor Hong Tai Myung of the North Pyongan Provincial Hospital offered even his bone to make a girl, who had been a cripple for 15 years, walk on her own feet; doctors of the Korean Red Cross Hospital joined the ankle of a woman worker which was completely broken and made her stand on her feet again.

All these successes are attributable to the fact that the doctors of our country regard the patient not as a mere patient but as their revolutionary comrade who has the same



At the operation room of the First Pyongyang Hospital

goal and ideal as they. They know skill alone without the deep love for men would bring little effect.

AT HOME, TOO

In our country every family has little worry about maladies thanks

to various preventive measures, free medical service, and devotion of our medical workers. And every family is greatly concerned about sanitation and health.

Every morning many take morning exercises, then a little running in daytime at the factory and office.

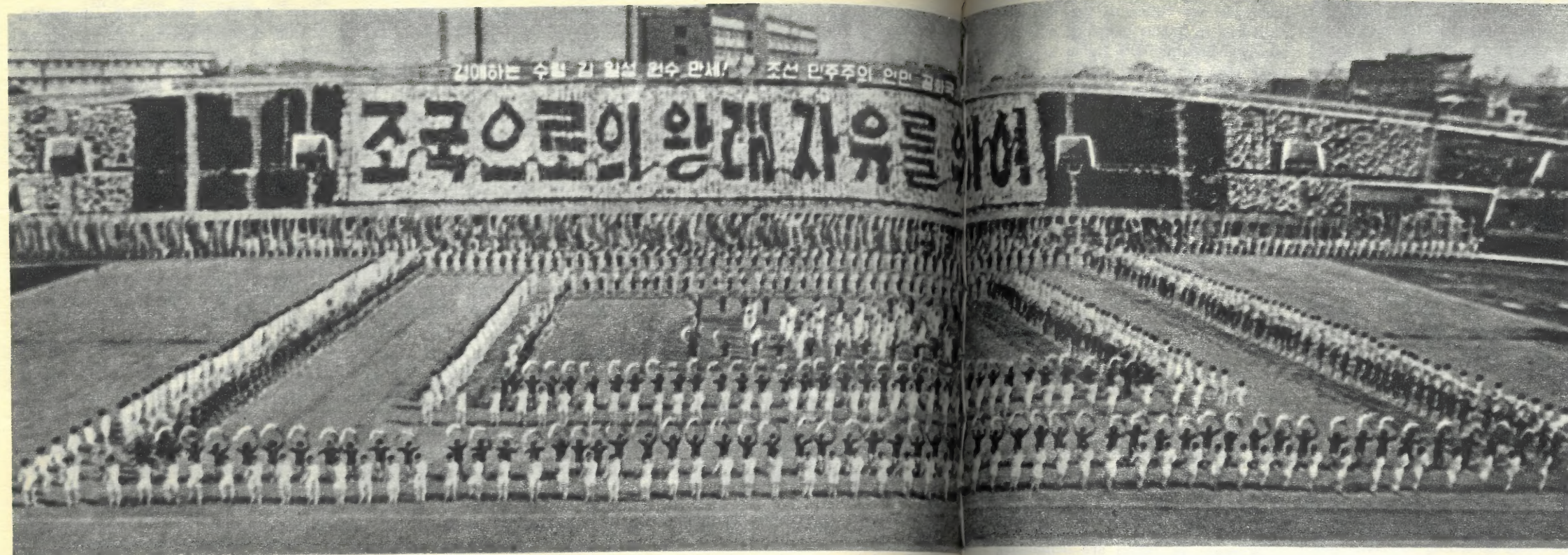
The state actively organizes and mobilizes the medical workers in popularizing hygienic knowledge. The hospitals and prophylactic stations in all districts hold regular meetings to air questions related to sanitation and hygiene, and, at the same time, regularly conduct inoculation and a medical check-up.

Thanks to all measures the health of our working people is improving and their life span is lengthening. During the past 22 years since liberation, the infant mortality has decreased to one-fifth and the average life span has been lengthened by over 20 years.

Doctors make it a rule to go around their districts regularly

Kindergartners get inoculations regularly





Mass game "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" performed by Korean children in Japan

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

THERE are some 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. Taking pride in being citizens of their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—they are working to defend their democratic and national rights, setting themselves against all the suppressive measures of the reactionary Japanese government.

WHO ARE THEY?

They are the people who were forcibly taken to Japan for forced labour and those who left their homeland in search of a livelihood for Japan when Korea was under Japanese rule (1910-1945). The number was some 5,000,000.

The Koreans in Japan, with no exception, were forced to perform all kinds of back-breaking and hazardous work in collieries, mines, construction sites, and military projects. They were skinned alive by the Ja-

panese imperialists, they were not paid to maintain even the minimum living, they were subjected to racial discrimination, they were thrown into prison for no reason, and they were under strict surveillance. Then the Japanese imperialists massacred Koreans.

The Koreans in Japan today are those who have survived all these trials, and their children.

With Japan's surrender in 1945 and with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean nationals in Japan have become proud citizens of an independent country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Consequently, the Japanese government must accord the Koreans in Japan the treatment due to all foreign residents on its territory—security to life and property and guarantee for democratic and national rights. More so in the case of Koreans in the light of the historical fact and crimes of the

Japanese government against the Korean nation. However, the reactionary Japanese government makes no scruple to keep trampling down the national rights of the Koreans in Japan and discriminate and persecute them.

UNITED TO A MAN

In such circumstances the Koreans in Japan have fought energetically to defend the honour of citizenship of an independent country.

They formed the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan in May 1955. Firmly banded together around the General Association, they have been endeavouring for democratic, national rights, and for improvement of their living.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan is the organization which represents the will of Koreans in Japan and protects their rights and interests. It has worked

to unite the compatriots as one around the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the guidance of the General Association, Koreans pay deep concern to the poor and the sick among the Koreans and those families that lost dear ones by brutalities of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

They are also struggling for national education, national culture, and for democratic and national rights. At the same time they are actively participating in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to shake off the tragedy of the country's division caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea. They also fight to defend the honour and interests of the home country.

The absolute majority of the Korean nationals in Japan are under the General Association, which has 48 prefectural head offices, 360 branch offices, and some 2,100 chapters in different parts of Japan.

The General Association has under it some ten different mass organizations including the youth organization, women's organization, literary and art association, Korean chamber of commerce and industry, in addition to various establishments, scientific, economic, cultural, educational, and publishing.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE

To mark the 20th anniversary of the start of secondary education for Korean children in Japan a music and dance epic "In the Sun of the Motherland" was given in the closing days of last year under the guidance of the General Association.

The presentation was in 9 acts and 26 scenes with a prologue and an epilogue. It was performed by 3,200—a 1,000-voice chorus, a 200-

member orchestra, some 2,000 dancers.

The performance caused a great sensation throughout Japan and among foreign diplomats in Japan. The music and dance epic showed the great progress Koreans are making in promoting the national education and culture.

The Korean nationals have set up a regular educational system to give their children a democratic, national education. There are schools from the primary school to the university. It must be pointed out that all this did not come of itself, they had to put up a resolute struggle against all the destructive moves of the Japanese government.

To educate and to train their children into fine workers for the homeland and people is their wish. And, to this end, they worked together; those who have money gave money, those who have knowledge gave knowledge, those who can give time gave time. Schools were built, and textbooks printed.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has sent them on 22 occasions educational funds and scholarships totalling over 5,300,000,000 yen (in Japanese currency) between 1957 and 1966.

At present in Japan there are Korean schools at all levels; 88 primary schools, 44 middle schools, 9 high schools, 1 university, and 530 after-school courses and evening schools for those Korean children who attend Japanese schools. The total enrolment of Korean children in these schools is about 40,000 and they learn the language, history, geography of Korea, and about their advancing motherland.

Adult educational programme is being successfully going on, too. "Let's learn and speak the mother tongue and be worthy of citizens of the country!" is their slogan.

Under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan there are special art groups and physical-culture groups; there are some 1,200 art circles involving about 16,000 amateurs, and some 1,000 sports circles with a total membership of 14,000. And every year art festivals and sports contests are held in Tokyo and localities. In 1966 alone the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan gave over 168 performances before



Korean nationals in Japan are fighting for the right to travel to the homeland freely



Koreans in Japan conducting a signature-collection campaign for democratic national education for the Korean children

some 300,000 Koreans and Japanese. And the Korean football team played 36 friendly matches, out of which they won 31.

AN URGENT DEMAND

The repatriation of Korean residents in Japan to their homeland called "the great racial migration" began in December 1959. Since then, by the end of last year, the repatriation ships ferried the East Sea 144 times to bring some 88,700 Korean citizens home. The repatriates are leading a happy life thanks to

the warm concern of the home government and the people. They are given jobs according to their qualifications and skills; they go to school.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government is trying to abrogate the repatriation agreement. In August 1966 it decided unilaterally to extend the agreement one more year and for the last time so as to terminate the agreement that was concluded between the Red Cross societies of the two countries.

Chungjin citizens welcoming the repatriates from Japan



The Sato government refuses to recognize the rights of the Korean nationals in Japan to travel outside Japan including their rights to visit their homeland. It is pressing them to accept the South Korean "nationality" or "naturalization."

Moreover, the Japanese government is working on a foreign school bill through the National Diet with a view to killing Koreans' "national education."

The bill foresees strict control over foreign schools, from the establishment of schools to educational programmes and the school management.

All this stems from the unsavory political deals the Sato government has made in its relation with South Korea after the signing of the Washington-inspired "South Korea-Japan treaty," and from the hostile attitude of the Japanese authorities towards the Korean nationals in Japan and their motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Koreans in Japan are demanding to extend the repatriation agreement until all applicants return to the homeland; this only conforms with humanitarian principle and international law.

They are energetically fighting for the unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement and for freedom to visit their country. At the same time they are waging a consistent struggle against the reactionary policy of the Japanese government which is out to smother "national education" to impose the South Korean "nationality" or "naturalization" upon the Koreans in Japan. The Koreans in Japan are resolutely struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realize the country's unification without outside interference.

The endeavours of the Koreans in Japan for democratic, national rights enjoy the active support not only from the Japanese people, various political parties and social organizations and a great number of assemblies including the Metropolitan Tokyo assembly, but also from international organizations and the world people.

The democratic, national rights of 600,000 Koreans should be ensured without fail.

Struggle Must Be Continued at Any Place and at Any Time

HAN CHUN CHOO

1

It was September 1943. Under personal instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, I crossed the river Dooman into the homeland on a secret mission and operated in the area of North Hamgyung province. With me, there were two other comrades.

The work of our underground team proceeded without a hitch.

We were on our way back after successfully carrying out our mission in the Chungjin area when we were detected by the Japanese police on the bank of the Dooman. They came in hot pursuit. Mowing down pursuers, we climbed to the top of a mountain, but by now we were closely besieged by the enemy. There were enemies all around, on mountain ridges, mountain slopes and on foothills, hemming us in from all sides.

We three were far outnumbered by the enemy, presumably by several hundreds. While fighting off the pursuers, two of my comrades were killed and I got a piercing bullet-wound in one leg. Soon the munitions ran out. Blood was spurting from the wound, but I was too exhausted to try to stop the bleeding. I fell to the ground on a mountain ridge and lost consciousness.

Several days later, I awoke to find myself in the detention cell of the Chungjin police station. After I recovered consciousness, I was brought out to the torture room every day to confront the thought-control detective.

"How many times have you smuggled yourself into Korea?" or "Where did you cross the river?" were questions repeatedly put to me by the mug-faced detective. But I did not open my mouth.

At last, the Japanese began torturing me mercilessly. The detective thrashed me across the back, shoulders and face ruthlessly with a swishing leather whip. To endure the pain, I counted each time the lash twined about my body. I counted up to sixty, then fell unconscious. This was repeated many times.

One day, I was put to severe torture again and lost consciousness. I had no idea how much time had passed, when I thought I heard the malicious voice of the detective saying: "Out with your secret, you rascal!" I shuddered. The word "secret" cleared my hazy consciousness.

The enemy was keen for the secret of the revolution which I was keeping deep inside me.

Can I hold out to keep the secret or not? I asked myself. The most important of all things at the moment is to guard the secret in my struggle with the enemy, I thought.

The secret must be guarded to the last moment of

my life! Thinking thus, I braced myself again.

I recalled the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung who said to us in the Udyangcha valley at the end of June 1940: "A revolutionary must hold his head high and remain true to his cause to the last and must preserve the secret of the revolution under any circumstances. The secret of the revolution is the very life of the revolutionary movement."

I pledged to myself:

"Comrade Commander! As a fighter serving under you, I, Han Chun Choo, will remain faithful to the revolutionary cause under any circumstances."

The detective employed every conceivable means and trick to get out of me some clue to the secret. He tried to placate and deceive me by cunning and insidious method; he threatened me by resorting to the most cruel tortures.

Almost every day I was put on the rack. The devils drove sharp slivers of bamboo under my nails or seared my thigh with a red-hot iron rod.

In one week, my body was scarred, bruised and inflamed all over.

But I remembered the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the secret of the revolution was the life of the revolutionary movement, and this inspired me with strength to withstand the horrible tortures and keep up my spirits still more tenaciously.

However, there was one thing which worried me. It was possible I might give away some words about the revolutionary comrades while I was delirious after tortures by the enemy. This thought kept me uneasy all the time.

So, whenever I came to even for a short time on the rack, I would scan the mug of the detective first thing. And if the fellow was furious I felt reassured, and if he looked rather mild and calm, my blood ran cold.

Thus passed twenty days. Late one night I awoke from a hazy state of mind into which I had lapsed after severe tortures.

The bright moonlight flowed into the cell through the lattice window. All was quiet. As I was lying motionless in the quiet of the night, many troubled thoughts crowded upon my mind.

I felt pains, but not so much physical pain from the cruel tortures as mental pain at the thought that I fell into the hands of the enemy before fulfilling my revolutionary task.

Before long I will be put to death, I thought. This is the end of my fight against the enemy. But, fortunately, I am still alive and thinking about all sorts of things. I am still alive! As long as I am alive, I must fight. Fight against the enemy to the last

moment of my life. That's my only duty. When I took this resolution, I seemed to see before my eyes a fleeting panorama of my past life—memories of my native village and my beloved parents, brothers and sisters, the day when I, still young and passionate, joined the ranks of revolutionaries, and many other things.

In particular, at the thoughts of Comrade Commander who had looked after and trained me with parental affection and of my comrades-in-arms with whom I was inseparably tied, my heart ached and I could not calm down.

Comrade Commander and my comrades-in-arms would wait for me, not knowing what had happened to me!

Many things came back to my memory.

One winter day when the temperature was down 40 degrees of frost and blizzard was raging, our detachment lost its way. Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung called me and asked me to act as guide.

I went first and he followed, walking at the head of the file of guerillas. Then, he said: "The more difficult the situation is in our work, like now, the firmer confidence we must have in the victory of revolution."

I shall never forget the arduous march and the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Especially unforgettable is the fact that when I joined the guerillas he personally put in my hands a well-polished rifle and a pencil, and that even in the course of such an arduous guerilla struggle he found time to teach me, an utter ignoramus, how to write, and made me a fighter.

The thought that I failed to compensate for all he had done for me made me writhe in agony.

"Comrade Commander," I said to myself, "under any circumstances I will remain faithful to the revolutionary cause to the death as you told me!"

I wept long. But the tears seemed to wash away some of my sorrow and I felt better.

Now, I said to myself:

"Comrade Commander used to tell us that we must not be on the defensive in battle against the enemy, that we must always and at any place take the offensive.

"Though I am in captivity now, I can't remain passive. I must fight unremittingly. I am held behind the bars of the enemy's prison, but can it be that I've nothing to do? No, it can't be so. I mustn't be on the defensive when interrogated by the detective. I mustn't lie idle even in this cell....

"Aren't there many non-political prisoners in cells adjacent to my solitary cell? I must inspire strength in them and sow the seeds of revolution in their hearts."

With this determination, I felt fresh strength welling up from the depths of my bosom.

Lying on the floor, I mustered all my strength and began to sing a revolutionary song. Though I was husky-voiced and a poor singer, I sang with all my heart, putting energy into every word of the song.

"Rise, ye, 30 million compatriots,

Take up guns and sabers..."

At the sound of my song which flowed out of the

cell in the quiet of mid-night the jailers were dismayed.

"Quiet there! Stop singing, won't you?" they shouted loudly.

My song sent the enemy into a flurry. This meant that he was always in trepidation, as if exposed to a hail of bullets showered by our guerillas.

I was very pleased that though I was lying in the enemy's dungeon, I was making him shudder by singing songs, instead of using bullets.

I was persuaded that revolutionary songs could serve as a powerful weapon to fight the enemy in such circumstances. So, the more furious the enemy became to stop my singing, the more forcefully I continued with my song.

"To take back from the enemy

Our freedom and our rights,

Which he has robbed us of..."

My song, mocking at the efforts of the raging enemy, flowed out through the iron grille of the cell and spread to the other cells.

2

Several months passed. One day, the detective of the special service section called me out and offered me sweets and cigarettes as if giving me a "special treat."

Then, he said slyly that I could leave out the organizational secrets now, but should own up to all my "individual offenses," concealing nothing.

I realized that the hardest trial was now over for me. Apparently, the detective had decided that he could get nothing out of us underground workers dispatched to operate within the country, and was now trying to wind up my case to bring it forward for prosecution by putting my "offenses" on record in a coherent way. I had already prepared myself for this; so I did not have to think twice.

Neither atrocious torture nor the gallows could frighten me.

Although I was in fetters, I was firmly determined to put up a grim struggle against the enemy so long as I was alive, till the very moment when I was sent to the gallows. I wasted no time, but replied to the detective:

"Well, now put down what I say. I'll tell you all about how I fought against Japanese imperialism, the robbers."

At this, the detective got busy fetching papers and a pen to prepare my document, though half in doubt as to whether I was in real earnest. It appeared he had little expected that I would comply with his request so readily.

I started off:

"Unable to stand the hard life under the Japs, my parents crossed the border into northeast China taking me with them. But the Japs harried us even there. They surrounded our village and murdered guiltless people by the hundreds every day. It was also the Japs and their lackeys who unscrupulously committed the heinous atrocity of thrusting back into the fire with their bayonets those innocent Koreans

who were dashing out of the burning houses. Could anyone stand by and look on at such atrocity?"

At this point, the detective flew into a temper and slapped me in the face, howling:

"Stop talking rubbish! Limit yourself to your offenses!"

"Don't interfere with my confession," I snapped out threateningly. "If you dare to interrupt me once again, I won't say another word."

This drove the detective into a corner. I sensed that he had been taken to task often by his senior for his delayed investigation of my case.

Must was master, and he had no choice but to promise that he would not interrupt me again.

After that, the detective found himself in complete passivity in dealing with me. I resumed my statement:

"Just think it over for yourself. I have been fighting for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism, the robbers, for the restoration of our lost motherland and liberation of our downtrodden people. In what have I offended? Tell me, will you?"

"The guilty ones are none other than the Japs and those tailless sons of a bitch who are living on the crumbs of bread handed out by the Japs. It is for beating the enemy of the Korean people and liberating the country that our Revolutionary Army are fighting with arms.

"Our Revolutionary Army has given death to Japs en masse in many battles fought at Fusung county, Bochunbo, Chiensanfang, in the Moosan area and other places. Recalling the battles now, I regret that I couldn't kill even one more enemy."

Each time I gave an account of how the Japs were beaten to a jelly in battle, the detective frowned.

The farther my "deposition" proceeded, the gloomier the countenance of the detective became.

At first he tried to cut me short or stop me but gradually his spirits sank lower with every passing day, at last he acquiesced mechanically putting down what I said.

After my transfer from the police station to detention cells of the Chungjin prison, the detective called me out more often and sought to ferret out information on our forces.

Preparing the final minutes of preliminary investigation, the haggard-looking detective asked me cautiously:

"About what is the numerical strength of Kim Il Sung's army?"

"All the forests of northeast China are overflowing with armymen," I answered. "How many hundreds of thousands or how many millions they amount to I'm not sure myself."

"Do you really believe in the victory of your revolution?"

"Why, certainly. I am absolutely sure the revolution will triumph. Do you know what is happening to fascist Germany which boasted of being the strongest in the world?"

"Isn't it now as clear as day that before long fascist Germany will bite the dust? After fascist Germany, it'll be Japan's turn. To hasten the rout of the Japs, the People's Revolutionary Army is now making all

necessary military preparations."

Making a wry face, the detective turned and gazed into space for a moment. Then, he asked again in a hesitant tone:

"Well, if so, when do you think Japan will be defeated?"

"In six months or one year at most, you will see your master fall a cropper. Then, you will find a rope round your own neck."

At this, the bloke turned pale, leaped to his feet. He seemed ready to give me a slap in the face and drag me to the torture chamber again. But the next moment, he seemed to change his mind and sank down into his chair, asking limply:

"You're a graduate of the communist university, aren't you?"

"I was an illiterate before," I replied, "but Comrade Kim Il Sung has trained and educated me into the man you see now."

When I said this, the fellow suddenly held his head with his hands and uttered a loud groan. Then he spasmodically shook head and shouted with convulsive effort:

"Hey, drag this fellow out quick!"

His voice was loud, but it sounded hollow and despondent. It was far from the voice of a victor, it was the voice of a man in despair, catching at a straw just before drowning.

Looking straight into his eyes, I told him that if he wanted to save his neck after the liberation of the country, he had better behave with more discretion before it was too late. Then I was led out of his room.

At that time, I once again felt deeply a high sense of pride in being a combatant of Comrade Kim Il Sung. I saw with my own eyes that even the running dog entirely without national conscience became quite powerless when confronted with the truths of Marxism-Leninism which Comrade Kim Il Sung had taught to us. I just behaved as he had told us and the foe was thrown into a terror and sensed not vaguely but quite tangibly that their doom was just around the corner.

3

Entering 1945, the enemy arrested innocent people at random every day. The prisons were packed to overflowing, and even the solitary cells which were usually intended for "felons" had to be opened for those people. My solitary cell, too, admitted six more people.

Of those, five were students of the Kyung-sung agricultural school who had been arrested for their allegedly dangerous thoughts, and the other one was an owner of boats, a comparatively well-to-do man.

This elderly man owned several fishing boats. But of the world around him, he was quite ignorant. His charge was that he had refused to subscribe money to the "national defense funds."

One night I somehow could not sleep and was rolling first to one side and then the other, when I noticed the elderly man was also awake. He was worrying about his family which he said would go to ruin without him.

Looking at the owner of boats who kept heaving sighs and at the students lying beside me in a row who had been arrested on the charge of slandering the Japanese imperialists, I thought painfully of the fate of the downtrodden Korean people.

"I must infuse strength into these people and inspire them to fight against the enemy instead of heaving sighs. I must show them that the Korean people are not a spineless people. And if I manage to lead the six persons in this cell onto the road of revolution, there will be six to take my place in the revolutionary ranks after I'm swung on the gallows."

This thought brought me immense joy.

From the next day I set out to tell my cell-mates about the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle, in accordance with the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that all members of the guerilla detail must become propagandists and agitators, as well as organizers, for the masses of the people.

Upset by this fact, the warders entreated me not to talk about Comrade Kim Il Sung's guerilla units, making promise to ask their superiors to show leniency to me during the trial if I obeyed them.

But I was not to be stopped from doing what I ought to do by such promises.

I kept up my explanation and propaganda to the cell-mates without interruption, save for sleeping hours.

I talked to them about the tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung characterized by elusive movements, about many battles in which the enemy soldiers were sent to their death in masses, about the need for the entire people to unite their strength and rise in the struggle to beat the enemy, about the imminent downfall of the Japanese imperialists and the forthcoming liberation of the country. The impressionable students listened to me with deep attention, oblivious of the advancing night. I taught them revolutionary songs too.

"When I'm acquitted, I'll fight against the enemy like the guerillas," each student said. "Now I'm quite clear about how to fight."

There was a Korean warder with the family name of Kim. He too was a zealous listener to my stories. At first I was on guard against him. But an incident which occurred once convinced me of his sincere desire to hear my story.

One day I was telling the students about the Bo-chunbo battle in a low voice, when the warder Kim approached our cell and said: "Hush! Stop talking, please. The 'bosses' are coming!"

True enough, the next moment the police chief and the detective in charge of my case came into our cell.

After this incident, the warder served as a sort of "sentry" for us.

Meanwhile, the owner of fishing boats remained dispirited, sighing more often, in anticipation of the trial which would take place in a few days.

"They surely won't sentence me to penal servitude, will they?" he would grumble several times a day. "For I simply couldn't afford to donate money to the 'national defense funds.'"

But contrary to all his expectation, the Japs sen-

tenced him to three years' imprisonment.

Upon returning from the court, the man wept bitterly. We tried in vain to console him. He now cried, now sighed, and then shouted:

"You bastards! Tell me what crime I've committed to be sentenced to three years' imprisonment?"

It was three or four days before he subsided.

"How do you think General Kim Il Sung would treat a man like me?" he asked me abruptly.

"He told us that we should join hands with all who are against the Japs," I replied. "Refusal to make contributions to the 'national defense funds', too, is a sort of struggle against the Japs. Our struggle is spearheaded against the Japs and their minions."

"Really? Is that what he said about people like us?"

I explained to him that all the middle and small enterprisers who harboured anti-Japanese sentiments were friends to our revolution.

The man listened intently to me.

At last, one February day I stood at the bar.

But the public trial of my case was in name only. In the court there were only the chief judge, the public procurator and the policeman who escorted me. The spacious gallery was occupied by only one man—the detective who had investigated my case; he was sitting gloomily staring straight before him. Lying on the desk in front of the chief judge were the pistol and the binocular as material evidence, which were found on me when I was arrested.

"Is this your pistol?" the chief judge asked me.

"It's my pistol," I replied.

"Where did you get it?"

"It's one wrested from you Japs. The pistol had spilled the blood of many Korean revolutionaries and people. That's why I took it from you and shot Japs to death with it in revenge for the murdered revolutionaries and people of Korea."

In spite of all the desperate efforts the minions of Japanese law made to howl me down, I kept on accusing the enemy of his crimes.

At wits' end, the judiciary ignored the elementary rules of court and ended the trial in a rush by hastily passing death sentence on me.

Retiring from the court room, I could see the faces of the enemy judicial officials ashy from fear. It was as if I saw in those faces the reflection of moribund Japanese imperialism.

A feeling of deep satisfaction filled me.

Of course, I did not want to die so young. All the more so because I was aware that the liberation of my country was near at hand.

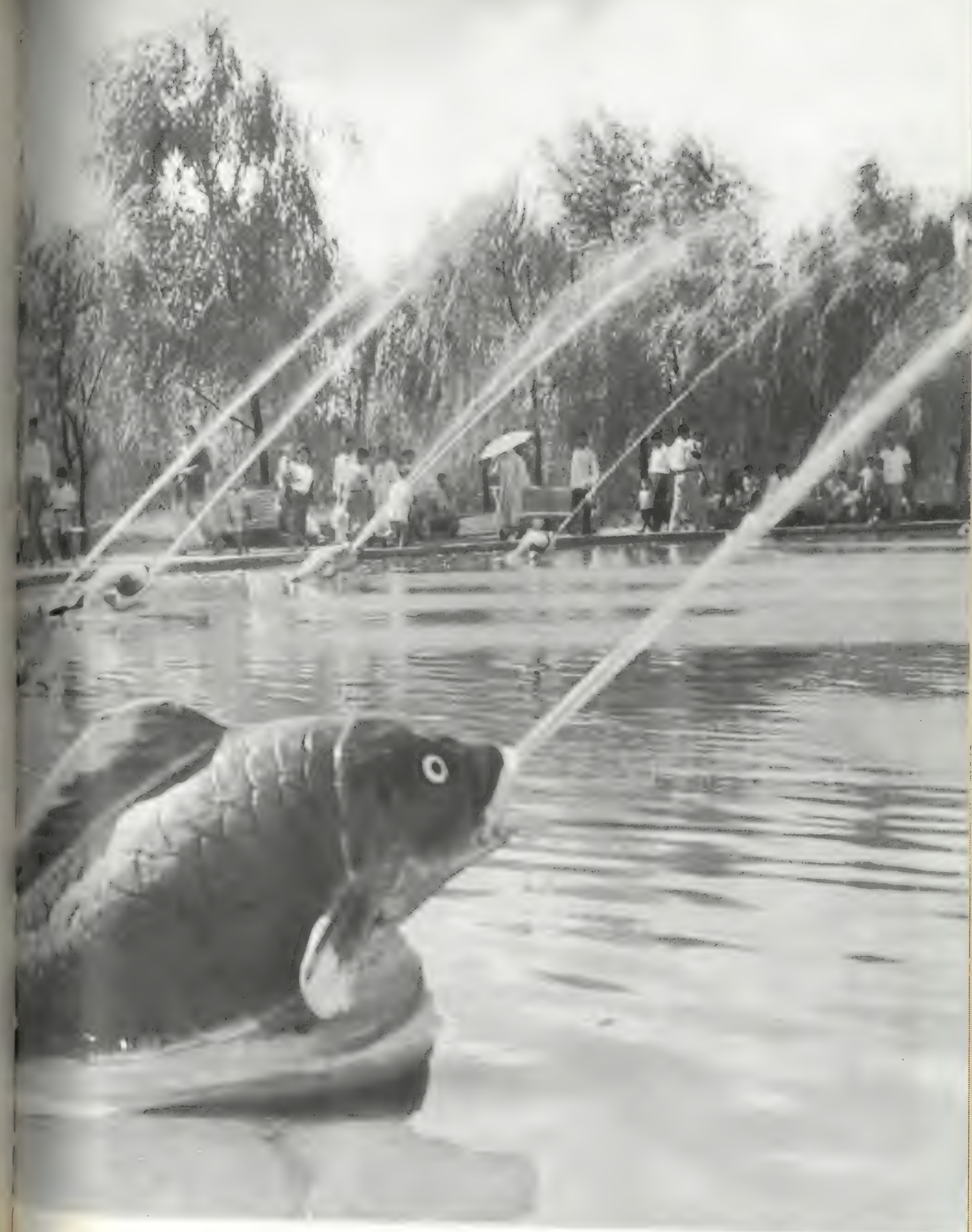
Yet, I was neither pessimistic nor dejected. For my life had not been wasted, and I was ready to die glo-

(Continued on page 31.)

→
Daisungsan Recreation Ground in early summer

Inside the pages:

Traditional Korean painting
"A GOOD CATCH" (1966) By Jung Jong Yu







A New Feature Film

"In a City Under Enemy Occupation"

A feature film "In a City Under Enemy Occupation" is a new product of the February 8 Film Studio. The script is written by Li Ho Keun, and the film is directed by Im Choong Ho, and An In Kyoan is its cameraman.

The film is about a group of Korean People's Army scouts in a city occupied by the enemy during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

The U.S. army that figured to conquer North Korea at a stroke is hit hard by the Korean People's Army. Now the enemy are set to launch a special campaign to recover from their defeats.

Lieut. Ki Chul of the People's Army (played by Kim Kwang Uk), hero of the film, is assigned to find out the enemy's secret plans. Disguised as a wounded captain of the South Korean army, Ki Chul with his men slips deep into the enemy's territory.

The film starts with scenes showing the enemy troops making a retreat in disorder, and among them are three People's Army scouts in uniforms of the South Korean puppet army.

Ki Chul rescues an enemy officer, who is buried in the ground, so as to make his work easier.

The captain whom Ki Chul rescued is the son of the puppet army commander of the district. Now, with the captain, Ki Chul without any difficulty enters the city where the enemy headquarters is located and makes acquaintance with the enemy commander. Through the commander's good offices Ki Chul gets a special treatment at the hospital.

Meanwhile, Ki Chul's men Dong Kyoo (played by Kim Myung Jo) and Ho Suk (played by Kim Soon Nam) establish contacts with Ki Chul, while they observe the movements of the military trains of the enemy.

One day Ki Chul learns that the enemy massacred

many people who were forced to work on a special military project needed for their scheduled "special operations." The enemy killed the men to keep the secret. But there is a worker who made a narrow escape from the massacre. But Ki Chul cannot locate this person.

A few days later Ki Chul happens to find out a nurse called Eun Shil stealthily taking some medicine for external application from the hospital.

Now it occurs to him that she might have something to do with the survived worker. Ki Chul follows the nurse, eluding the strict watch of the enemy. He succeeds in locating the survived worker; it was Eun Shil's father, from whom he gets information about the location of the new special battery.

However, Ki Chul still does not know when special guns will come and when they begin to operate.

The enemy begin to suspect Ki Chul, for they found out his visit to Eun Shil's home; the nurse has been under surveillance by the enemy agents for the missing medicine from the hospital.

A few days later, Ki Chul happens to see a little girl being savagely murdered by the enemy in the

Stills from the film:

1. Ki Chul goes into the enemy's wireless room at the risk of his life and sends out the information about the location of the enemy's special battery
2. Nurse Eun Shil feels she is followed by the intelligence officer
3. Ki Chul in a South Korean army officer's uniform wins favour of the enemy commander

The People's Army liberates a South Korean town and Ki Chul, the scout party leader, is talking to the local people



Faithful Stooges of Dollar Imperialism

TO back imperialist aggression, to slander the people fighting for independence, freedom and social progress characterizes the stooges of imperialism.

And the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea take a distinguished place in the roster of these dregs of human being.

"Like likes like" is the very case with the Pak Jung Hi clique. Anyone and everyone, if he is a puppet of imperialism and the sworn enemy of the Asian and African peoples, is a bosom friend to Pak Jung Hi and his company. On the list of illustrious names are the Cao Ky clique of South Vietnam, the Chiang Kai-shek and his gang of Taiwan, the Israeli Zionists, and the racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

It was back in April 1962 that the Pak Jung Hi clique established diplomatic relations with Israel, the sworn enemy of the Arab people. And later on, they dispatched various missions to Israel for the development of "friendly relations." At the end of March 1965 the commander-in-chief of the Israeli Army came to South Korea to inspect military establishments and hold a series of secret talks with Pak Jung Hi.

The Seoul puppet clique also sent a "goodwill mission" to the Republic of South Africa to promote the friendship. They sent even military experts to the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, keeping in step with the running dogs of imperialism, are out to subvert the struggles of the Asian and African peoples being waged for national independence, freedom, and social progress.

Whenever the imperialists perpetrate aggression against the Asian and African peoples, the Pak Jung Hi clique are there to help the aggressors, while slandering the peoples who are fighting for freedom and sovereignty.

In November 1964 when the American, Belgian, and British imperialists launched a barbarous armed intervention in Stanleyville (now Kisangani) in the Congo (K), the Pak Jung Hi clique praised it as "a humanitarian measure for saving over 1,000 imprisoned white people who were in the jaws of death." But they branded the struggle of the Congolese (K) patriots for freedom and liberation as a "black atrocity," a "rampage of Negro hoodlums," and what not.

In 1965 when Malaysia, a tool of neo-colonialism rigged up by the British imperialists under Washington's blessing, threatened Indonesia, the Pak Jung Hi clique were to "send volunteers to help Malaysia," and dispatched men-of-war to Malaysia under the name of "friendly visit."

They are ever ready to aid aggressors with troop dispatch, saying that it is their "moral duty."

It should be recalled that when Britain, France, and Israel invaded the United Arab Republic in 1956, and when the Indonesian reactionaries revolted against the government under the instigation of the imperialists in 1958, the Pak Jung Hi clique were for sending volunteers to aid them.

The puppet clique of South Korea ridicule and belittle the independent external and internal policies pursued by the new-born, independent states of Asia and Africa, their efforts to build an independent economy, and even their social systems and customs.

At the "12th general conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League" (APACL) which was held in Seoul on November 3-8, 1966, the Pak Jung Hi clique voted for the slanderous resolution which termed President Nasser of the United Arab Republic as committing "subversive acts against the Arab world and the Middle and Near East."

When Cambodia resolutely rejected U.S. "aid," U.S. stooges in Seoul were quite sure that if the U.S. aid stopped, Cambodia would disappear, too. The South Korean puppet regime, praising British colonial rule over Nigeria and Kenya, stated that the British rule

must go on if the economic development and political stability were to be brought about in these countries. To the Pak Jung Hi clique the Burmese people are a "people incapable of governing themselves!"

"Africa has neither culture nor arts nor history," "Africa is an abnormal society of the primitive and modern," "the blacks are in want of memory, so much so they cannot count and conduct a trade"—such is what Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts think of Africa. They even jeered at Islam saying that "it is a beggars' doctrine abstaining from food after the sunrise."

The all-out aid of the Pak Jung Hi clique to the U.S. policies of war and aggression reveals itself most glaringly in the fact that they are deadly against the Asian and African peoples.

First of all, the Pak Jung Hi clique are working most faithfully to implement the aggressive U.S. plans by starting another war in Korea to invade North Korea and the continent of Asia, a link in U.S. dreams of world conquest. Calling for "war footing," they have turned the whole of South Korea into a huge military base, and keep bringing various kinds of new-type weapons into South Korea. At the same time, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists they stage more provocations along the military demarcation line.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are doing their best in setting up a military alliance with the United States puppets in Asia, an aggressive design of Washington. In this proposed alliance Japanese militarism will play the key role in carrying out the U.S. plans for invading Asia—Japanese militarism which is dreaming of Asia conquest.

To this end, Pak Jung Hi made a tour of the Southeast Asian countries in February last year, stressing the need of forming such an aggressive military alliance. And he, at the Manila conference held in last fall, came out in active support of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique have become the most active accomplice in the criminal U.S. war against the Vietnamese people. They have already dispatched some 50,000 men to South Vietnam to fight for U.S. aggression. By order of Johnson, they are now schem-

ing to dispatch 30,000 more South Korean troops to South Vietnam under many a label—auxiliary force, replacement, supplementary force, etc.

The U.S. army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of October 17, 1966, carried photos of South Korean troops with the U.N. flag in South Vietnam fighting against the South Vietnamese people. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are using the Pak Jung Hi clique, their faithful stooges, in their scheme to "internationalize" the U.S. war in Vietnam under the U.N. flag. Such act of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique violating the Charter of the United Nations proves one thing; they may give a lip service to the U.N. Charter and authority, but in deeds, they disregard the Charter and make the U.N. lose its authority.

In short, the Pak Jung Hi clique are the enemies of the Asian and African peoples and peace wreckers who will do anything if it is for U.S. policy of aggression.

This demands that the peoples of Asia and Africa keep a strict vigilance over the U.S.-led imperialists and expose and smash every aggressive move of theirs and of the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful running dogs of Washington.



street. How fearful the eyes of the girl's mother carrying the dead body in her arms were, when she saw a "puppet army captain," Ki Chul! He renews his determination to carry out his task at any cost, and liberate these people from the Yankees as soon as possible.

In the meantime the enemy's suspicion against Ki Chul becomes stronger and special agents tag him all ways. They got the scent that some scouts of the People's Army are in the city. But Ki Chul is working hard as ever.

Murakami, an agent of Japanese militarism, and Schmidt, an American military adviser, are having secret talks about the special project.

It comes to Ki Chul's knowledge that the enemy commander is sending a special message to his son concerning the instalment of special guns. At once he orders his men to snatch the message.

The communication was taken but the letter does not say much about the secret artillery position. In the letter the commander only asks his son to come back to a safe place, for he, the son, would be in danger when the guns start operation.

At this urgent moment, however, Ki Chul is found out by enemy agents when he is having a meeting with his men at a secret place. He manages to slip out, but, from now on he has to fight with the enemy openly. And he does not know yet anything

about the secret of special guns.

Ki Chul faces squarely the enemy who have come to arrest him.

Now, on the screen is seen Ki Chul negotiating with the enemy commander. Ki Chul has the commander on the defensive; he shows the commander his message to his son, in which the commander has leaked out the military secret. Should it be known to the U.S. army, Ki Chul tells him, he will be surely shot dead. At last Ki Chul succeeds in wringing secrets from the enemy commander; now Ki Chul knows when special guns will be brought in and start working.

He has the information, but another difficulty con-

fronts Ki Chul; there is not much time to send the information to the headquarters of the People's Army. Without losing a moment, he takes away a wireless set from the enemy headquarters and wires the information.

As soon as special guns are installed at the position our heavy guns open up to crush them.

Lieut. Ki Chul and his men join with their comrades-in-arms in wiping out the enemy and liberating the city. And now they are on their way to a new battle.

The film projects vividly in the scouts of the People's Army in the difficult wartime how the people are prepared to fight for the country and the people.

THE STORY OF FRIENDSHIP

Prof. SATYA MOHAN JOSHI

NEPAL AND KOREA are two small Asian countries. And by virtue of their being Asian, it is quite natural that these two countries should possess similarities in the field of social and cultural life. So, if Nepal is the birthplace of Buddha, Korea is the land where complete Buddhist literature is preserved, that is, at the Hainsa Temple. From the viewpoint of physical features too, the two countries have some similarities. They are mountainous. They have mountainous re-

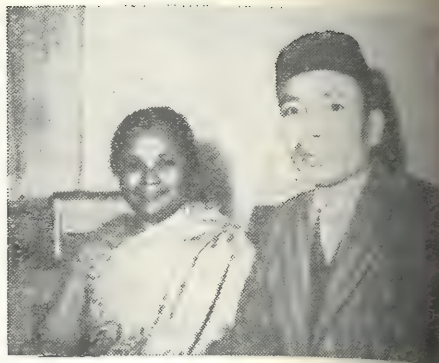
gions covering two-thirds of their territories and plains extending over one-third. Both countries are picturesque and they have many wonders of Nature. Hence it is quite natural both for the Nepalese and Koreans to feel at home when they visit each other's country. When and how the friendly relations started between Nepal and Korea are still to be investigated. Since the eighth century A.D., however, the people of Korea, who are surrounded by the East, South and West Seas, have had much

knowledge about Nepal which is situated in the world's highest mountains Himalayas.

Recently *Korea Today* and *The Pyongyang Times* have published the travel accounts of Hye Cho, the great Korean traveller and scholar of the eighth century A.D. And from his travel accounts we came to know that he was the first Korean to visit Nepal and to write about life and culture of the Nepalese people. Therefore, Hye Cho's book of travel plays an important role in tracing the history of friendly ties between Nepal and Korea.

But friendly contacts between the peoples of Nepal and Korea have become closer since the accomplishment of the revolution of 1950-51 in Nepal, the result of a massive struggle launched by the late King Tribhuvan and the people against the autocratic Rana oligarchy, and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948. A happy example of this development is the establishment of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association in Nepal and that of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 1962, the president and executive members of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association led a friendship delegation to Korea, and strengthened friendly ties to a great extent. They also gave an invitation to their Korean counterparts for a friendly visit to Nepal. In response to that friendly invitation, a Korean friendship delegation paid a visit to Nepal in 1963 and established interrelation of friendly contacts and cultural exchanges.



Mr. and Mrs. Satya Mohan Joshi

The Nepalese friendship delegation at the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial (second from left is the author)



Exchange of friendly visits has been a frequent affair since then. Kathmandu and Pyongyang have become next-door neighbours. And much important progress has been achieved in developing the tradition of mutual friendship exchanges.

In 1963 prominent Nepali writers and poets from their respective Writers' Associations also led a friendship delegation to Korea and consolidated and developed cultural ties. In 1964 a Nepalese delegation also participated in the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar which was held in Pyongyang. And in 1964 and 1965 two Nepalese friendship delegations led by the honourable members of the Standing Committee of the State Council paid friendly visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In these delegations were also top leaders of the Nepal National Panchayat and executive members of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association. And these friendly visits made great contributions to the development and further strengthening of cultural ties. In the meantime, Korean top diplomats led another friendship delegation to Nepal in 1965 and contributed much to the further development and strengthening of cultural ties. The frequent exchanges of such friendship delegations also extended the scope of knowing and understanding each other more profoundly.

Thus, many friendly contacts have been made and they are still developing. Exchanges of greetings and congratulations at both governmental and non-governmental levels on the occasion of important events and national-day celebrations, too, are regular features promoting the friendship between the two countries.

One more proof of the development of Nepal-Korea friendship can be cited. And it depicts how the people of the two countries feel about each other and help each other. Last July the western region of Nepal was hit by a severe earthquake. In connection with the damage caused by that earthquake, the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society, the Korean Red Cross Society and the Korean people showed their deep sympathy for their Nepalese counterparts and the Nepalese people. This shows that the people of the two countries feel like brothers

and sisters towards each other.

In this connection a still better proof of sincere, good will can be mentioned. Each member of the Nepalese friendship delegations to the D.P.R.K. has greatly appreciated the allround achievements in the field of socialist construction which have been registered by the Korean people under the able leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung. And likewise, each Korean friend, who has paid a friendly visit to Nepal, has equally appreciated the achievements of his Nepalese friends which have been made under the Panchayat System of democracy and under the able guidance of their beloved King and the great leader Mahendra. These facts also prove that the peoples of the two countries have keen interest in each other's development and progress. Indeed, a country helps another when such feelings and views are reciprocated.

The people of Nepal also show their great concern and deep sympathy for their friendly neighbouring country, the D.P.R.K. In 1950, when the Korean war broke out, the people of Nepal showed their great sympathy and gave their moral support to the North Korean friends. And again in 1953, when the North Korean fighters forced their enemies to kneel down, the Nepalese people praised them for their invincible bravery and heroism.

Let us cite one more example. It is nearly fourteen years since the Korean war ended. But still there is the "Korean question" in the United Nations General Assembly. Korea belongs to the Koreans. Therefore, the problem of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves. That is why Nepal has never supported the "Korean question" whenever it is brought before the United Nations General Assembly.

It is true that Nepal is a small nation. But it has its own free and non-aligned foreign policy. Even if placed under the pressure of great powerism, it will not call black white, but it will always side with the truth and speak the truth. And lines by the Nepalese poet M.B.B. Shah encouraging the Nepalese people to follow the truth are worth mentioning here.

*Thou needst have nothing more to fear
With truth upon thy side.*

To speak the truth, the Nepalese people also have full knowledge about the evil nature and evil designs of the imperialists.

In the beginning of the 19th century, the Anglo-Nepal war broke out. At that time, our patriotic and militant ancestors accepted the challenge of the imperialists, fought against England alone and preserved the independence and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Today Korea, a homogeneous nation, is divided into two parts—North and South. It is a sad thing. But there is a saying which expresses the same meaning both in Nepali and Korean. In Nepali it says: "In twelve years, even the river changes its course." And in Korean it says: "In ten years, even the mountains and rivers change."

So the day is sure to come soon when the wishes of our Korean friends for a united Korea will be fulfilled. We the Nepalese people, too, are eagerly waiting to see the happy day of Korea's reunification.

At the kind invitation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society we have had this opportunity of paying a friendly visit to our neighbouring country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We made study-tours in different parts of the country and saw with our own eyes the allround development and progress the Korean people are achieving under the able leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

We hope very much that our friendly visit to this country will further promote our friendship. Lastly, we are very thankful to the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society for the kind invitation and warm hospitality. And we also thank the Korean friends for treating us like their own brothers and sisters.

*हाम्रो देश सही
सत्य*

For That Day

JUNG HYUNG MO

ONCE I was a company adjutant of engineers, the 3rd army corps of the South Korean puppet army, and led a shameful life betraying the country and the nation. The Yankees that occupy South Korea discriminate and insult our people. All this led me to make my mind to escape from the puppet army. And the heartbreaking reality in South Korea compelled me to come over to North Korea.

Nearly 10 years have passed since I ran through the cordon closely watched by the Yankees and crossed the military demarcation line to the North. Ever since my life here has been brimming with delight.

I shall never forget my entering the college soon after I came here.

One day a government official called on me and asked me what I wanted to do most. I wanted to say I wanted to go to school—this I had wished so much in South Korea, but I had only dreamed in vain. Yet, somehow, I could not speak out. After a moment, he asked me: "what about going to school, Hyung Mo?" Then he added that in North Korea everybody can learn as much as he wants and education is free.

But I must confess, his words sounded rather incredulous, as I had been baptized with the South Korean authorities' demagoguery. They kept harping on the same string—the free education system in North Korea was a sheer fiction. And on my part, I had not been conditioned to think schooling independent of money; I was once expelled from school because I could not pay up the tuition.

The story goes back to the time when I finished the primary school in South Korea. I took the entrance examination of the Junjoo Technical School; as far as the exam was concerned I was successful. But that did not mean I was in. First I had to

grease lavishly the palms of the school authorities to make my exam stick.

My father—he was a daily labourer and had experienced a bitter life because of ignorance—made up his mind to send me to school at any cost and managed to bribe the school authorities.

Now I was admitted, but the prospect was as dark as before. The school demanded 20,000 won for a contribution. 20,000 won for my family that lived from hand to mouth! Everyone worried and worried. Then many relatives pitched in and I had the contribution money.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire—that was my case. I had 20,000 won for the contribution money, but now there was the monthly tuition. I was al-

You can see often engineer Jung Hyung Mo (left) helping workers



ways in arrears, three or four months. That being the situation, insult was a daily routine for me. How often I was told to get out! In the end, shortly before the graduation, I was thrown out of school.

So, when my visitor told me that I could study without paying anything, it did not just sound right... but it did not take me long to learn about everything—I was wrong, very much wrong.

My campus life taught me many things; fine buildings, thousand and one kinds of experimental apparatuses, famous professors made me see for the first time in my life what our nation could do. And how benevolent the state was! It issued uniforms for different seasons and winter coats too. Only personal things we had to buy. Students were given stipends regularly every month. All the instructors and classmates were kind to me and helped me with my studies so that I could catch up with them in subjects I was behind.

Thanks to such solicitude of the state and friends, I graduated from the Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute in 1963 and am now an engineer at the Koosung Machine Factory.

When I set foot first in the factory, how inspiring I felt. Rows of lathes were aligned in twos and threes; then there were different kinds of machines—products of this factory—being shipped out. Everyone of them, I felt, was so close to me, and I took

great pride in them when I thought that they were all made in our country.

I worked out a treatise on "a streamline production system" with the help of other engineers and veteran mechanics of the factory.

I got married in the next spring. My life has become fuller.

Recently our factory workers and engineers made a resolve to construct a machine factory with an annual capacity of 1,500 lathes in Masan in South Korea upon the country's unification. And everyone has set up his goal of production, far excessive of the required quotas, for this.

At the meeting where such patriotic resolutions were adopted I spoke, too: "Please let me draw up the blueprints of the factory in Masan. I know it is the national obligation for everyone to do his part to save our compatriots in the South, but I want to do more than others because I came from the South."

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who divided our families in north and south. They are soiling our land and blocking our way. They are bent on starting another war. Their propaganda machinery is going on in full blast slandering the prospering North Korea and throwing dust in the people's eyes.

I will do my best in our efforts to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunite soon with our dear ones—parents and brothers.

(Continued from page 20.)

iously on the road of revolution indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Before entering the cell, I tidied myself. If I did show even the least confusion, my cell-mates might naturally be discouraged.

When I entered the cell, the students who had been impatiently awaiting me asked in chorus about the trial.

Just at this time, the warder Kim who seemed to have heard of the outcome of my trial, hurriedly came to our cell and in a bitter, touching tone said:

"Mr. Han! I'm really sorry!"

His words served as the answer to their questions. One of the students threw himself into my arms, bursting into tears.

"Mr. Han!" he cried.

His voice went straight to my heart, evoking a pang. I was sieged with the strong desire to live. My heart ached at the thought that I was too young to die. But I suppressed my feeling with gritted teeth. Pressing the student to my breast, I said calmly:

"One who's going to become a revolutionary must

not be so faint-hearted. If you want to become a fighter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, you mustn't ever, at any place and at any time, under any circumstances, allow the enemy to see you in tears."

At this point, the fishing boat owner took my hands and said with choking emotion: "Mr. Han! I've so far lived the life of a fool..." He could go no farther.

From that time on, I concentrated more efforts on the work with the inmates of my cell. For I was conscious of my duty to the revolutionary cause which I had to perform till the last moment of my life, which was to end now at any time.

I had intended to form a revolutionary organization among those people, but my plan became abortive because of my transfer to the Sodaimoon prison in Seoul.

With the day of my execution approaching, the enemy dragged me out to the chapel and asked me to "confess my sins."

But the enemy was destroyed before he could bring me onto the gallows.

I once again found myself embraced in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung whom I longed for even in my dream, and again joined the revolutionary ranks.

In the Fighting Land of Vietnam

JUNG JOON KI

About three weeks from December 6, 1966, a delegation of the "Rodong Sinmoon" of Pyongyang was in North Vietnam, a land of heroes. We were in Hanoi and its outskirts, Haiphong, Ninh Binh Province and other places; we saw factories and rural villages, we talked to many—soldiers, workers, peasants, and others.

I cannot write about everything in this short article that I saw and felt in Vietnam. But this I must say. I witnessed everywhere. The Vietnamese people, united as one and rallied rock-firm around the Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, are fighting heroically and working devotedly.

The U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was more diabolical when we were in Vietnam; American bombs were falling even in the heart of Hanoi. Washington was desperate in their scheme to escalate the aggressive war.

In Hanoi we encountered with U.S. bombing on December 13 and 14; on the second day one wave after another of from eighteen to twenty U.S. bombers—there were over 100 of them all told—bombed densely-populated quarters of the capital. In those raids the enemy lost eight planes; they were shot down.

When the remaining enemy planes were chased away, we went to the Phoc Den quarter. Some 300 houses were destroyed and many killed. The district was literally reduced to ashes; even the palms in the gardens were charred. Nursery No. 52 was levelled to the ground. Only big bomb craters and ashes were there. Numbers of children were killed too.

Pointing to one of the bomb craters, our guide, commander of the quarter self-defence corps, said: "A pregnant woman was killed in this house!"

We stood there raging inwardly.

The White House and the Pentagon were brazen as ever. Even on that day Washington announced that no American planes attacked Hanoi, still less its residential districts, but only strategic objectives were their targets. Only blood-thirsty Johnson and McNamara can utter in this way.

Such U.S. barbarity was exhibited again during the Christmas truce. It was the U.S. that proposed the truce, but the U.S. air force raided Hanoi in vio-

lation of the truce agreement. Yet, Washington claimed: Their planes were only over Hanoi, but the Vietnamese People's Army broke the truce agreement and shot down their planes!

To the Yankee aggressors houses and nurseries are military establishments, pregnant women and babies are military personnel. Yankee pilots attacked even animal pens of agricultural co-ops.

A woman-worker, who escaped U.S. bombing as she happened to be out early in her work place, said:

"People in this district were bled dry by the Frenchmen. After liberation a new life has come to us under the guidance of the Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh. But this time the Yankee imperialists are out to destroy us. We all know that we have to crush the aggressors if we are to enjoy our happiness. I am ready to do anything for our revenge."

The untold atrocities of the Yankees only have deepened the enmity of the Vietnamese people against the American aggressors and emboldened them. Not only this woman but the entire people of Vietnam realize that there is no other way but to crush the U.S. imperialists to the last man. They are convinced that this is the only path to safeguarding their new life and system and liberating the South, unifying the country; and the path to a happy life.

One day we spent some time with an anti-aircraft unit in the vicinity of Hanoi. All the soldiers, we were told, had been workers, peasants and students. But their burning hatred towards the aggressors made them master in a short period the combat techniques; they shot down 3 planes and damaged 8, displaying conspicuous valour. Nguyen Hong Uu was wounded but he refused to leave the post till the battle ended. On the day when we were there, they brought down another enemy plane. Such is only a small instance of countless heroic displays of the Vietnamese armymen.

"Hold tight the rifle and hammer" and "Hold tight the rifle and spade" are the slogans for the workers and farmers. And they are not mere words; one can see how they are working. When the people stand before the machine they are good workers, and with the plough they are good farmers. With the gun they are good fighters. Every factory, every street, every village, every field is the production base, and, at the same time, their battlefield.

We saw the entire people, upholding the July 17 (1966) appeal of President Ho Chi Minh, are fully prepared for action and are registering greater results in production. At the March 8th Textile Mill there were rows of rifles and helmets by the looms while the girls worked.

As we were about to leave the dyeing shop accompanied by the deputy manager, the air-raid siren wailed.

Then we saw girls and women leaving their looms, putting on the helmets, holding rifles, and rushing to their posts.

There was a heroic story about them, too.

On December 2, 1966, the Yankee planes destroyed one wing of the factory with rockets. The girls fought with the enemy bravely. When the battle was over, they cleared the debris and fulfilled their daily quotas.

Such moving stories were everywhere, at a machine plant in the capital and in rural villages.

We shall never forget the small gathering we had in a small village in Ninh Binh Province. There were secretaries of the village Party organizations, chairmen of the agricultural co-ops, Jen Thi Tham, Huang Thiri and a few other girls.

Jen Thi Tham was a student at the provincial cadres training school. But she came there at our request. Her parents, we were told, died of hunger during French occupation of the country. After the liberation she was brought up under the warm care of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and later joined the Party.

When the Pentagon started the dirty war, she was the first girl militia to volunteer to fight against the enemy planes on the Dai River. She fought on the river. Sometimes she ferried armymen across the river.

One day her boat was in the middle of the river, when the Yankee planes suddenly nose-dived at her. Braving the strafing, she calmly kept rowing. If she had pulled the boat to a secret place, it would not have been so risky, but she rowed out the boat far-away lest the enemy spot the secret place. About the time when she reached the opposite bank, the enemy dumped more bombs, but the armymen safely landed. Again she put out the boat on the river firing with her rifle at the diving planes. She rowed towards her platoon's position. When she reached the spot, she found some militiamen were severely wounded by the bombing.

Though the platoon leader tried to stop her, she loaded the wounded on her boat. Fighting again with the enemy planes she brought her boat to a spot where her comrades could get medical treatment.

Space does not allow me to write about all of her heroic deeds. This slender, pretty girl, lowering her sparkling black eyes, concluded:

"I will fight for freedom and independence of the country and for the liberation of the South as long as I live. And I will encounter death with joy if it is on the battlefield."

We appreciated anew the profound meaning of her words looking at the poster on the wall behind her which read: "Die but never surrender!"

No force on earth can conquer a people with such a lofty cause and firm determination.

During a recess, the girls sang and recited the poems they composed and some verses of Vietnamese poets, expressing their boundless love for the country and for the fighters.

The girls who had been rather shy to tell about themselves were very alive when they sang and recited poetries.

Would there be anything so beautiful and noble like the hearts of these girls who find the greatest joy and happiness in fighting for the just cause?

On our way to the hotel, we spoke of the fact that there is difference as light and darkness between the thinking of these ordinary girls and that of the occupants of the White House and the Pentagon.

The Vietnamese people are very fond of singing. We often heard people lustily singing militant songs in Hanoi and in the rural villages.

To them singing is a weapon, too. True, they are crushing the American invaders on the battlefield, but they are crushing them also with production, even with their songs.

The armymen, workers, and peasants—all are deeply imbued with the revolutionary optimism and fully convinced of their ultimate victory. And Vietnam will be victorious—they have the Workers' Party of Vietnam and the Government that always guide the people correctly and every heart educated by the Party is burning with patriotism.

Even in the teeth of barbarous U.S. bombings, workers and peasants refuse to suspend production; on the contrary, the production is increasing.

The March 8th Textile Mill overfulfilled last year's plan, 20 per cent bigger than that for the year before last. Harvest of grains and output of animal products grew in Ninh Binh and Hung Yen Provinces. Similar results were registered in other parts of the country, too.

Now the Pentagon suffers one defeat after another not only in the "local war" in South Vietnam but also in the "destructive war" in North Vietnam. That is why you cannot help feeling sorry for those American brass hats who habitually brag about their "war results" of so many sorties by so many planes.

Our visit to Vietnam made our unshakable conviction still firmer—our conviction that the heroic people will defeat the Yankee aggressors and win a final victory without fail.



The President's Wardrobe

HERE is a cartoon, its caption reads: "The President's Wardrobe."

In a spacious room there is a wardrobe in which are hung an old army uniform of Imperial Japan, a U.S. army uniform, a South Korean army uniform, a business suit, and medals and insignias.

The cartoon tells of the infamous career of Pak Jung Hi, the puppet president of South Korea.

A WATCHDOG OF JAPAN

At the time when Korea was under Japanese imperialism and the patriots and the people were fighting against the Japanese, Pak Jung Hi wrote in blood pledging his allegiance to Japanese imperialism, and joined the Japanese army of his own accord.

Pak Jung Hi, brandishing the bayonet put in his hand by the Japanese imperialists, took part in more than 110 punitive operations in Korea and Northeast China. He killed numberless patriots and innocent people. He was against everything Korean and worshipped the Japanese way of life. Never did he use the Korean language.

Pak Jung Hi's devotion paid well. Even a Japanese army officer remarked: "I can hardly believe he is not a Japanese but a Korean!" Soon he was a lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese army.

AS A U.S. AGENT

After the liberation of Korea with the surrender of the Japanese empire on August 15, 1945, Pak Jung Hi hurriedly discarded the Japanese army uniform and hid himself some place in South Korea.

But when the U.S. army landed in South Korea taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, Pak Jung Hi was soon hired by the Americans. This time a spy for the U.S. army intelligence service. Now Pak Jung Hi, a watchdog of Japanese imperialism in the past, was given a systematic training.

He informed the American

authorities of a great number of South Korean patriots and people to be arrested and imprisoned—those who fought for the country's independence against U.S. colonial rule. Later, from the U.S. army intelligence service he switched to the intelligence bureau of the South Korean puppet army. He performed a "meritorious deed" in ferreting out conscientious officers and men, whom the U.S. army authorities promptly arrested and slaughtered.

The U.S. army in South Korea recognized such talent of Pak Jung Hi and promoted him. Now he was made a secret agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and his position in the South Korean puppet army rose.

A "36 % PRESIDENT"

As is known to the world, the so-called military coup staged in South Korea on May 16, 1961, was a farce produced by the gentlemen of the White House and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. And Pak Jung Hi was put on the stage.

When the puppet Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the April 19 uprising in 1960, Washing-

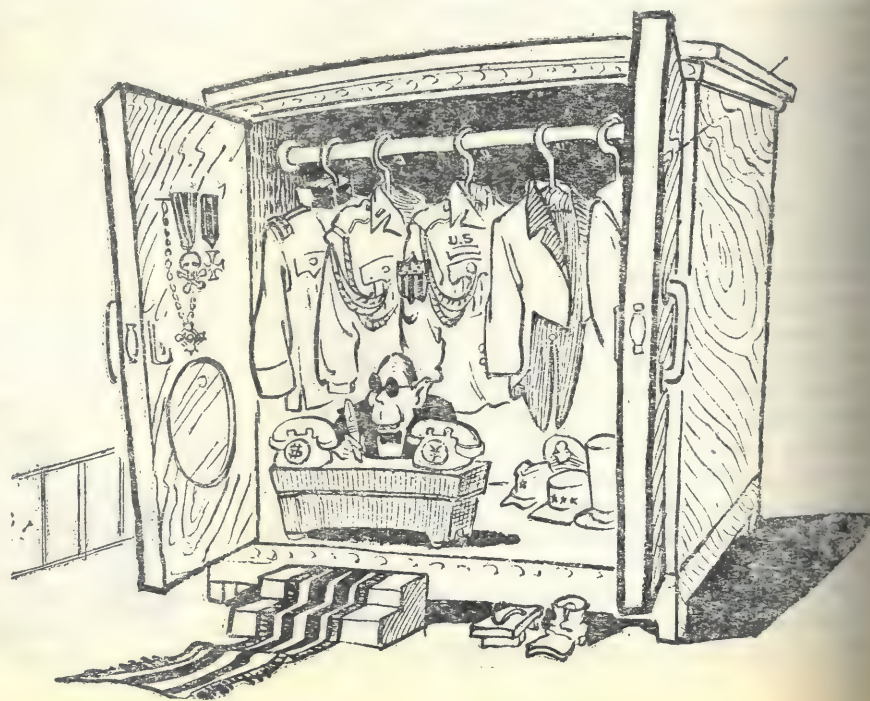
ton lost no time to install another puppet, John Chang, as the president of South Korea. However, the South Korean people's mood was different, they wanted no reliance on the outside forces but wanted independence and self-sustenance. U.S. colonial rule in South Korea faced a grave crisis. Now panic-stricken, Washington figured that a military terror rule would be their savior.

There was the "coup" and Pak Jung Hi set up a military regime. He promptly ordered the puppet troops, on the instructions of his American masters, to suppress the South Korean people whose roaring voice demanded unification. In the first ten months after the "coup," no less than one-fifteenth of the entire population of South Korea were punished one way or the other by the Pak regime. Political parties and public organizations were forcibly dissolved and many publications closed down.

People called such fascist terror rule of Pak Jung Hi a "madness of the military ruffians." And this worried Washington. They had to figure out another "remedy"—this time, another farce entitled "civilian government." Pak Jung Hi would head no more a military regime.

Now Pak Jung Hi ran for president. In October 1963 Pak Jung Hi took off his military uniform and donned a civilian suit. Speaking of

"The President's Wardrobe"



the election, it must be added that only 36 per cent of the total number of voters cast, though he resorted to every means to make the people come out and vote for him.

The South Koreans named Pak Jung Hi a "36 % president."

A FAITHFUL MINION OF TWO MASTERS

No sooner had he been placed in the presidency than Pak Jung Hi flew to Washington to swear his allegiance to the United States, and he has faithfully followed the U.S. colonial and militarization policy. Then Pak Jung Hi, as bid by Washington, went to see his old masters, the Japanese militarists, and told them in an intimate tone, "We are father and son!" All this becomes of Pak Jung Hi, a traitor.

He brought the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" to a conclusion, something even the archtraitor Syngman Rhee could not do. Using every oppressive means against the people, he invited the Japanese militarists into South Korea again.

Today, Japanese militarism, revived under the wing of the United States, is making inroad into all fields of South Korea, economic, cultural, and military; and Pak Jung Hi is doing everything to help the Japanese militarists.

In the meantime, Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts are bent on making preparations for another fratricidal war in Korea to satisfy the wishes of Washington. They have sent a large force of South Korean troops to South Vietnam to provide a bullet shield for the Yankee soldier boys.

Today Pak Jung Hi, who has a great talent for changing the outfit to serve a new master, is intensifying the fascist measures and plunder in the hope of bolstering U.S. colonial rule, while putting all the resources of the country on the auction block before the American, Japanese and other imperialists.

It is nothing strange, therefore, that the South Korean people should vigorously fight to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime. Their angry voice demands: "Down with the traitors!"

The Dark Shadow

There is a forbidding building in the heart of Seoul. Fully armed men stand guard at the entrance, giving a blood-curdling glare to the passers-by. By the building stand rows of jeeps and motor-cycles.

Though spring is in Seoul, chill is in the air around the uncanny-looking place. People try to avoid the building. They rather make a detour; they dislike to step in front of the building and hate the characters in uniforms standing.

The building in question is the Central Intelligence Agency of Pak Jung Hi, a much hated place. The South Koreans call the Central Intelligence Agency "the dark shadow."

Its regular staff is put at 15,000; besides, it has some 370,000 special agents. Their job is to arrest and jail those who are opposed to U.S. rule and the Pak Jung Hi regime, fighting for the country's unification.

South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency is an offspring of the May 16 military coup.

When Pak Jung Hi, under Washington's baton, staged the military coup on May 16, 1961, there was a strong opposition to his military junta. And the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique had to do something. The answer was an intensified fascist machinery. Hence the Central intelligence Agency. It is staffed with secret agents, and all the vehicles of violence and espionage organs are placed under it—the police, the counter-intelligence corps of the puppet army, the military police, etc.

The Central Intelligence Agency of South Korea is, in fact, a branch of the infamous U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. So much so, even the *New York Herald Tribune* commented once to the effect that in South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency are members of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to col-

lect information for the United States.

The Central Intelligence Agency is omnipotent in South Korea. First place, all the departments of the puppet regime are under its control. Then it is not bound by anything in carrying out its duties; the puppet regime or the court has no say in its work.

Today the network of the C.I.A. has been set up everywhere in South Korea—offices, organizations, business firms, factories, enterprises, schools, public eating places, tea houses, rural villages, even communities.

The C.I.A. aims mainly at ferreting out and suppressing the revolutionaries. And, to do this, the agents employ every vile means.

The agents walk around disguised as peddlers and drunken men and what not to fish out revolutionaries and progressives. For their unsavory aim they carry cameras and portable tape recorders with them. Then they tap telephones, read people's mail, and even kidnap people.

To prepare for the long-term power of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Central Intelligence Agency is watching closely every movement of the politicians and high officers of the puppet army who are blacklisted as opposing the present South Korean clique.

The theatre of activities of the Central Intelligence Agency is not confined to South Korea. They are active in foreign lands too; it is their aim to extend U.S. colonial rule to North Korea and weaken the anti-imperialist struggle of the new independent states.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are reinforcing the Central Intelligence Agency.

Thanks to such gruesome thought-control machinery South Korea knows no freedom of speech, the press, association. Nor academic freedom. Tens of thousands of people are kept behind the bars simply because they spoke for the truth.

Moreover, Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts punish patriots who are fighting for the country's unification charging them with "treason."

South Korea may be an "example of democracy" to the United States government, but "the dark shadow" overshadows the land.

Struggle Goes On

SOME time ago 40,000 Korean employees working for the U.S. occupation army in South Korea waged a long, stubborn struggle and won some of their demands.

It was in mid-November last year that they made a nine-point demand to the commander of the U.S. army in South Korea. The workers wanted a 30 per cent wage increase and a bonus system.

The U.S. army authorities and the South Korean regime, U.S. puppets, had discharged many workers, while conducting a "formal investigation" with officials of the puppet procurator's office. But all this only enraged the workers more, and their fight became more stubborn.

In the end, the authorities of the U.S. army had to promise that they would meet some of their demands. But it was only to deceive the workers who demanded the right to life and democratic freedom.

With the stepping up of U.S. preparations for war in South Korea, the fascist measures against the workers employed by the U.S. army are becoming more ferocious, and

the workers are driven worse than ever. Particularly, the escalation of the dirty U.S. war in Vietnam forces the Korean workers to work longer hours while imposing unbearable work step-up upon them.

The engineering and construction company under the U.S. occupation army even shortened the Korean workers' lunch period.

The workers are driven hard, but what they are paid is a starvation wage; still worse, even this meagre pay sometimes is not paid in time. The overdue wages for 400 Koreans working for the U.S. unit in the Boopyung area near Seoul are more than 3,500,000 won. The workers staged a 10-day sit-down strike. They demanded: "We are hungry," "Pay our money in arrears."

That is not all. The Korean workers are insulted and persecuted; they do not enjoy even the rudimentary democratic rights under the name of "emergency."

Under the shameful "status-of-force agreement" which the Seoul puppet regime concluded with Washington, the U.S. army authorities in South Korea are empowered to

hire or dismiss South Koreans at will, deny altogether or partially the workers' rights to collective bargaining, organization, and strike.

But South Korean workers are not taking things lying down. Over 800 in the Tongdoochun region rose up in strike. They were against the moves of the U.S. army authorities designed to break up the unity of the workers and deny the workers' rights to collective bargaining. The U.S. authorities discharged and transferred many workers, and cut down wages. The workers demanded to stop at once these oppressive measures and oust the Yankee director.

The Korean employees at U.S. army units in Taegu, a big city in South Korea, walked out in protest against U.S. violence; the Yankees had outraged and punished Koreans for no reason.

There is a new trend to be noted in South Korea. It is more Korean workers employed by the U.S. army stage sympathy strikes. There have been more cases of South Korean workers joining with their fighting workers of the same branch and in the same district.

Some time ago some 3,000 workers in the Moonsan and Euijungboo areas went on strike in response to the struggle of the workers in the Tongdoochun region.

Strikes and other labour disputes are taking place in the enterprises run by the Pak Jung Hi regime, the tool of U.S. colonial rule. The workers at the Seoul electric appliances factory under the railway ministry and over 12,600 transport workers struck. The struggle of miners including those at the Hwasoo Colliery in South Chulla Province, the Hwabok Mine in Nyungwol County in Kangwon Province has become all the more resolute since the early days of this year. They are demanding the immediate payment of their wages in arrears.

Then the employees of those en-

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are rushing with preparations for a new war in South Korea. The South Korean budget for 1967 clearly shows this.

Pak Jung Hi's 1967 budget calls for 164,340,000,000 won, an increase of 42,400,000,000 won, or a 34.7 per cent growth, over last year's.

It is the biggest budget South Korea is yet to have. It goes without saying that such budget is drawn up to aid the U.S. policy of aggression and war preparations and for sending more South Korean troops to South Vietnam. Pak Jung Hi himself does not conceal the fact.

In his message to the "National Assembly" Pak Jung Hi referred to South Korea's 1967 budget as one "for expanding military installations, for stepped-up preparations for defence, and for maintaining collective security in the Asian regions."

Such aggressive designs of Pak Jung Hi are fully reflected in the 1967 budget.

First of all, its direct military expenditure foresees some 48,000,000,000 won, nearly three times over the 1961 budget when it spent 16,600,000,000 won. It is 9,500,000,000 won more than last year.

With this colossal military outlay, the South Korean regime is planning to bring into South Korea more new weapons—anti-aircraft guided missiles, aircraft, and ground installations—and to re-activate three reserve divisions and others.

Last year Pak Jung Hi for the price of troop dispatch to Vietnam started to re-activate three reserve divisions, built a combat air division and a marine brigade, and newly created a reserve marine division. Particularly, the puppet regime that faithfully toes Washington's line of Asian aggression has allocated 2,800,000,000 won for "expenses for dispatching South Korean troops to Vietnam." Pak Jung Hi said: "Vietnam is the second front to us and we have to keep strengthening it."

Besides such direct military expenditure, the puppet regime is also spending an enormous fund for indirect military purposes. It has earmarked tens of billions of won for turning the existing industries into war industries, particularly for building and expanding "strategic industries," such as, petroleum, chemical, ship-building, iron-making, cement, etc. Also included are enormous funds for expanding railways, harbours, communications, aviation, and roads. It has allocated 1,700,000,000 won for "road building" alone.

The new budget has set aside a large fund for suppressing the mounting anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle of the South Korean people and for the prolongation of Pak's regime.

Under the heading of the "General expenses" which would be used for expanding and reinforcing the fascist apparatuses 78,400,000,000 won has been allocated, or 47.7 per cent of the total expenditure. It is 24,900,000,000 won more than last year's. The money will go to expanding and strengthening the fascist set-

terprises which supply goods to the puppet Seoul army units in South Vietnam are fighting too. Last year the workers of the Taejon shoe factory and some 600 employees at the Kyungheung Sanup Company struck against long hours and for a wage-hike and Sunday. And the struggle of those workers engaged in this domain began to spread rapidly to other parts of the country.

That more strikes are taking place

is a characteristic feature of the recent struggles of the South Korean workers.

Among all cases of labour disputes, the proportion of strikes swelled from 13.2 per cent in 1965 to 22.7 per cent in the first nine months of 1966, and the figure keeps rising this year.

Notable is the fact that many workers come out against the gov-

ernment-sponsored trade unions.

Last year, 32.2 per cent (30 per cent in 1965) of all labour struggles were waged by the workers on their own; the figure was 60 per cent for the workers working for the U.S. army units.

With their stubborn fight, the workers have registered many victories. In 1965, 26 per cent of all disputes were successful but the figure rose to 35 per cent in 1966.

A War Budget

ups, such as, the ministry of home affairs, ministry of justice, supreme court, central intelligence agency, etc. Then the police will be augmented with 10,000 new men. Not a small part of the "general expenses" will be political funds needed for the "presidential and National Assembly elections."

It goes without saying that the people will be burdened with the heavy load of the ever-swelling budget of the South Korean puppet regime for 1967.

It is expected that the tax collecting from the people will reach 116,100,000,000 won, or a 58 per cent increase over last year, 70.6 per cent of the total estimated revenue. Besides, they expect to increase the revenue by raising the railway fares, water rates, electricity charges, contributions, etc.

In short, the 1967 budget of the Pak Jung Hi regime is one for war preparations to serve faithfully U.S. aggression in Asia and for plundering the people.

S. Korea's War Budget



Korean workers working for U.S. army units in South Korea voting for a strike to demand a wage-hike



LET THE ENEMY KNOW

IN flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement recently the Pentagon's provocations against North Korea on land and sea and in the sky became more frequent.

Washington is playing with fire, and it became unbearable after U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea in late October.

Tanks attack our side, scores of armed personnel cross the military demarcation line to throw handgrenades and fire at our outposts, and set fire to them, warships in groups repeatedly violate our territorial waters and bombard the coastal areas.

Here are some figures. In the two months after Johnson's visit to Seoul the U.S. side fired more than 8,200 shells and bullets at our side in the demilitarized zone. And between December 30 and January 13 altogether thirty-five U.S. naval vessels penetrated into our territorial waters on the east coast. Then on January 6, some forty

soldiers of the U.S. side machinegunned our side in the demilitarized zone.

All these provocations are designed to worsen the tension and start another war in Korea.

Our side warned time and again against these reckless war schemes of the U.S. At the 236th, 237th, and 238th meetings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (the last mentioned one was held early this year), our side lodged strong protests with the U.S. side and demanded to stop such aggressive acts at once.

Notwithstanding our protests and warnings, at 12:20 on January 19 guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded into our territorial waters. After manoeuvring for a while, it suddenly opened up its guns and poured scores of shells into our coastal areas.

Under the circumstances, our coastal artillerymen had no alternative but to take a self-defence measure and sent the enemy ship to the bottom of the sea. The haughty man-of-war

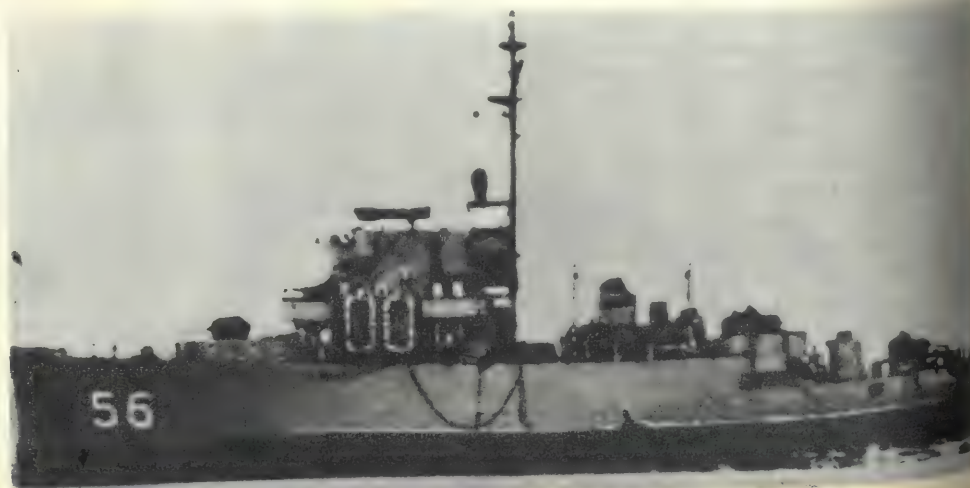
of the U.S. side met with due punishment at the hands of the Korean people.

It was proved that the repeated warnings of the Korean people were not empty words. It was demonstrated that the Korean people would punish all the enemy's provocations. Moreover, it showed that it was a correct step to check the Yankees' reckless adventures and preserve peace in Korea.

Though Washington and its puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique, admitted the boat's illegal intrusion into our territorial waters, they held that the self-defence measure of our side against their hostile act was "inhumane!" They persisted that our side was "inhumane" as they did not receive proper warnings in advance.

It was a pure sophistry to throw dust in the eyes of the world. The burglar accuses the master of the house saying that there were no "warnings," and when they were given due punishment they cry "inhumane!" What a piratic logic

Guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded into our territorial waters and committed hostile acts, but was sunk by the coastal battery of the Korean People's Army



In South Korea

SOUTH KOREA'S PUBLIC HEALTH

There are many districts in South Korea where there are no doctors.

The inhabitants in Hongsung and Ryesan Counties, South Choongchung Province, for instance, made sometime ago a strong presentation to the authorities asking them to send doctors to the counties and sub-counties.

At present eight sub-counties in Ryesan County and four in Hongsung County are devoid of medical personnel and many fall from acute and infectious diseases. Yet, the worst part of it is that these two counties are no isolated cases, and the situation in the mountainous areas and seaside villages are still worse.

The puppet Seoul regime promised all right. They said medical workers would be sent to those sub-counties where there were no doctors, but few were sent. Still worse. Their meagre budget for public health keeps shrinking. As a result, government-run hospitals and clinics are almost at a standstill.

To be sure, doctors are concentrated in cities; but the condition is little better as far as the sick is concerned. Many hospitals suffer a serious medicine shortage.

Sometime ago diphtheria broke out in South Korea and took a heavy toll of babies. But the Seoul City Hospital and the Seoul University Hospital turned away 30-40 patients every day. Why? Because there was no medicine to be given to the patients!

The ministry of public health had provided these two hospitals at least with medicines for epidemics but some time ago it cut off the supply pleading austerity.

It is not unusual for one to see people stamp with grief in front of the hospitals because they can not have their children who are ill treated.

The shortage of doctors and medicine makes the patients suffer more, few doctors to attend on the sick, little medicine for the sick even when they have money. So one can imagine how it would be with those who have little money.

this is!

Should the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys continue to stage provocations against our side on land and sea and in the air in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they will be dealt with as with the case of guard boat No. 56. The Korean people mean what they say.

If Washington thinks it can put into effect Johnson's aggres-

sive and war policy, no miscalculation would be more serious than that on their part.

They have shipped every new type of weapons into South Korea and reinforced the Seoul puppet army on a large scale in preparation for starting another war in Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. And they keep staging provocations on the demarcation line. The Korean

TWO POOR SPORTSMEN

Recently a caption in a South Korean newspaper read: "No money, no match!"

It was about a South Korean tennis player who could not take part in the tennis championships to be held in Japan because she could not afford the expenses. But the worst part of it, the tennis player won the title to represent South Korea.

An Mi Hyun, a third-year student of a girls' high school in Kwangjoo, South Chulla Province, on the southwestern part of South Korea, is a good tennis player. She was to participate in the tennis championships to be held in Japan. However, her expectations were only short-lived.

Her father is a porter and the family is making a bare living. Such being the situation, it was quite out of the question for her to finance the projected trip to Japan. Now the girl is in great grief. She is bitter against South Korean society where money means everything.

The same issue of the paper had another case of a hard-pressed sportsman.

Under the heading, "Because of undernourishment," there was a little article about a marathon runner, named Ri Man Shik, who had to give up running because of money.

He has been a good runner since his childhood.

One time he was ranked as one of the best marathon champions in South Korea.

However, he had to give up marathon. While he was in training, his elder brother in Songjung, Kwangsan County, South Chulla Province, helped him. But his brother was taken ill, and he had to find a job to support his family.

In the end, he became a daily labourer. Whenever he had a chance he tried to keep up with the marathon race. However, he was too weak from malnutrition. The paper said he was appealing to the public for help.

people keep a strict watch over every move of the enemy.

The provocations against North Korea by Washington and the Pak Jung Hi clique threaten peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Yankee imperialists must stop at once their provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw from South Korea taking all weapons with them.

THE PATRIOTIC ENLIGHTENMENT MOVEMENT

RIM KWANG CHUL

In the late 19th century when the country saw a fierce struggle of the Volunteers army against all aggressors including the Japanese, an enlightenment movement was waged on an extensive scale under the leadership of the patriotic intellectuals.

From the start the enlightenment movement progressed in step with the political agitation which stood for the country's independence and advancement, against the foreign aggressors.

At this time, the progressive intellectuals of Korea formed several political and cultural organizations with a view to consolidating the independence of the country.

The Independence Association, a mass political organization represented by broad sections of society—progressive intellectuals, students, merchants, petty officials, workers, and others—erected the Independence Gate in Seoul as a symbol of the earnest aspirations of the nation, true independence. It also published "Dokrip Shinmoon" (Independence Daily) and instilled into the hearts of the popular masses ideas of independence and democratic rights. It held mass meetings where the schemes of the aggressive foreign forces were exposed and denounced.

During the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905) the evil designs of the Japanese imperialists against Korea became all the more naked; in this Japan had the full backing of the United States. It was around this time that a number of enlightenment organizations appeared in Korea.

They sponsored lectures and forums in all parts of the country to impart patriotic and democratic thoughts to the population. Their advocacy of education gave birth to many schools all over the country. The younger generation was taught with scientific knowledge and in the spirit of patriotism.

They also conducted a movement to oppose the feudal class system and predominance of man over woman, and for paying back foreign loans to defend the country's independence.

Newspapers, magazines, and books published by the progressive intellectuals played a big role in the enlightenment movement. These publications called upon the people to fight for national identity, and defence of the coun-



Independence Gate built in the end of the 19th century by the Independence Association of Korea, a mass political organization

try's independence rejecting outside forces. Patriotic sentiments swept the whole nation.

Now a new movement was on—to study the national language and to create a modern Korean literature and arts. And several new Korean grammars appeared and many novels, poems, and songs came out.

In parallel with this, taking over and carrying on further of the cultural heritage of the nation was the order of the day. Particularly, there appeared a great number of biographies of Korea's patriots who had fought bravely against foreign aggression.

A campaign for propagating the shining cultural heritage of the nation was carried out energetically. Besides this, there was also widely introduced the history of the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against French aggression and of various other coun-

tries of the world.

The patriotic enlightenment movement greatly enhanced the political awakening and revolutionary enthusiasm of the people and stepped up their opposition to Japanese aggression and feudal rule.

Like this, the enlightenment movement promoted the patriotic spirit of the Korean nation and its revolutionary ideas for democratic rights; this was a great factor for the Korean people's struggle against imperialism and feudalism that was to reach a new high in the following decades.

It can be said that through these struggles Korea saw a new flourish of national culture displaying many characteristics.

Literature and arts, for instance—novels, poems, dramas, music—were already then a part of the patriotic political struggle. As a result, the Korean literature became highly political. No more were literature and arts for a handful of the leisure class but they were for the interests of the popular masses to hasten their political awakening and stir up revolutionary and patriotic sentiments among them.

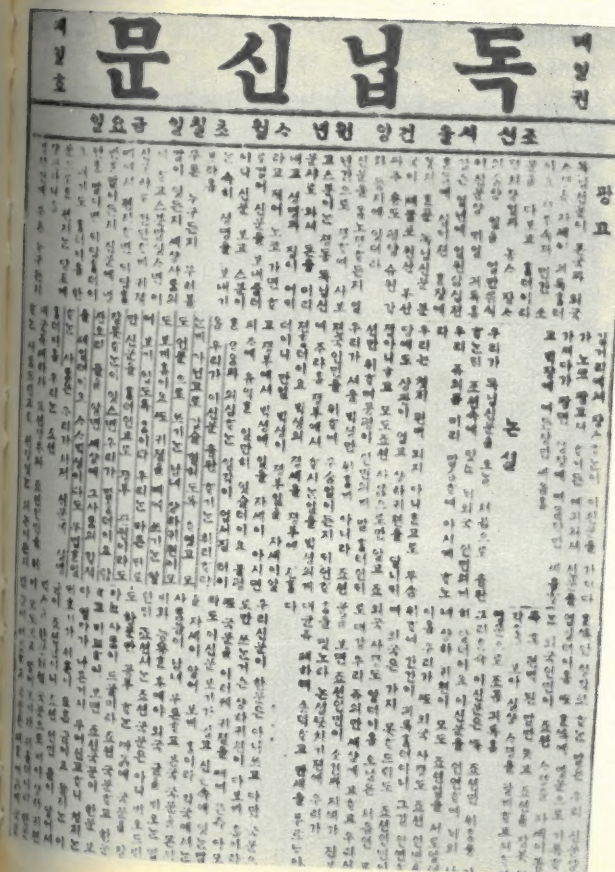
Attainments in the field of education were another case to be mentioned. Braving all the cruel suppressive measures of the Japanese aggressors and the feudal government following them, the people built private schools in all parts

of the country by their own efforts and educated their children with the spirit of national independency and revolution. In these schools history and the mother tongue were given the top priority so as to develop the patriotic spirit among the children. Physical education was a sort of military training to train the younger generation into fighters to smash the aggressors and defend the national independence. And music aimed at elevating the fighting spirit of the young people by singing revolutionary songs.

As is seen above, education developed in Korea as a part of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle. It was defended and carried forward by broad sections of the people, especially the toiling masses. So, even in the later periods when the bestial suppression by the Japanese aggressors became more intense, the educational work which had taken root deep among the people went on in various forms, lawful and unlawful—private schools, evening schools, and short courses.

The patriotic political and enlightenment movement of the turn of the century when the Japanese aggression became all the more vicious was of weighty significance in taking over and propelling further the time-honoured cultural heritage of Korea.

The "Tokrip Shinmoon" or Independence Daily, the organ of the Independence Association



ANCIENT RELICS UNEARTHED

Recently many items as that of the later periods with a sharp point. The spear is devised to fix a long shaft and the spearhead is shaped triangular.

There were also iron axes, chisels, and other metal pieces. The axe head is shaped into a bag-like form and the handle is to be attached from the top.

These new findings attracted particular interest because they are made of not cast iron but of wrought iron.

MUSIC OF KOREA

MUSIC takes an important position in Korea's culture, in society, in everyday life.

From olden times music along with dancing has been a part of life expressing feelings and emotions of the nation.

The history of Korean music dates back about five thousand years, the Bronze Age. Among cultural relics unearthed in Korea are a bone pipe with eleven holes and some other instruments, which show the development of musical instruments. That musical instruments were used in such remote times of history indicates how

era to A.D. 700, and there were solos and ensembles and martial music. Records put the number of pieces written for instruments at 1,400.

Wang San Ak (the 4th century), Woo Reuk (the 6th century), Ok Bo Ko (the 8th century), and Baik Kyul (the 5th century) were some of the outstanding musicians. During the Three Kingdoms Period (the 1st century B.C.—A.D. the 7th century) songs and ballads of Silla, Baikje, and Kokooryu gave birth to Korea's lyric songs of the later periods. Eventually, singing, dancing and instruments were forged

into a form of song and dance, and Korea's music was known to its neighbouring lands.

Already in the 12th century a big orchestra was formed with over 200 musicians, employing more than sixty different instruments. In the 15th century a piece for orchestra in eleven movements appeared in print.

Music publishing was quite active then.

From the 17th to the 19th centuries Korea witnessed the zenith of advancement of folk music. Also music dramas appeared during this period and hundreds of talented instrumentalists adorned the age.

When the 20th century rolled on, Korea's music was faced with bitter trials, for the country was reduced to a Japanese colony. But it did not die. It

was a fighting music, fighting against the Japanese rulers.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that it was during this period that Korea's classic opera made further progress echoing the national consciousness and voice of the people. "A Tale of Choon Hyang," "A Tale of Shim Chung," "A Tale of Heung Boo" had been the most popular ballads sung since the 18th century. But they were made into music dramas to be performed on the stage. This was very significant in hastening national awakening and pride.

Particular mention should be made of the "enlightenment songs" which were quite popular then. The songs were for patriotism and resistance to Japanese imperialism. The songs appealed to the people for taking a pride in the country's cultural tradition and for prosperity, freedom and independence of the country.

The thirties was a new epoch in the life of Korean music. The era was marked with a great number of revolutionary songs, sung and popularized by the revolutionary fighters headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the guerrilla struggle against Japanese militarism.

These songs were different from those of the preceding eras in the sense that they were music of socialist realism demanding the class and national emancipation under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. A new age has set in the music history of Korea; now music was a revolutionary, militant weapon of the class struggle. Thus music was characterized by revolutionary optimism and militancy. At the same time it was the creation of the people.

Korea's music, braving every malicious oppressive measure of the 36-year Japanese rule, was faithful to its national and class obligations and emerged victorious.

After the liberation the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea called



Kayakeum ensemble

for a new, socialist music, based on the national heritage.

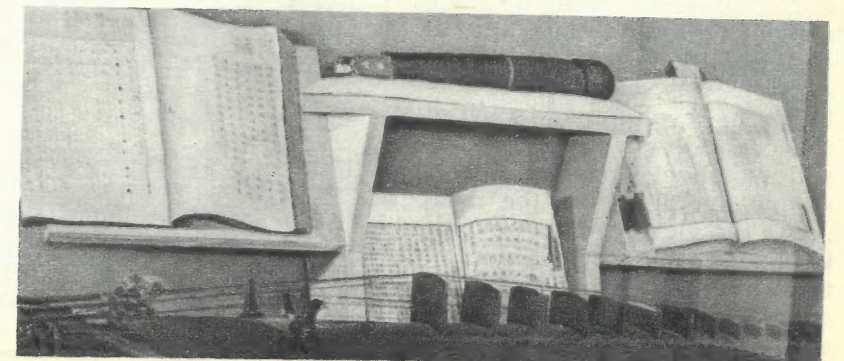
In this, every fine and progressive element of the national music was taken over, while adding new elements to fit in with the demands of the new era.

Music progressed rapidly and professional organizations became more brisk. Then amateur art circles are to be found in every factory, mine, rural and fishing village, office and even in the neighbourhood unit.

They give performances on special holidays and other events.

There was no orchestra in North Korea before liberation, but there are over 20 now including the State Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra which has regular season, the repertoires of which include Korean and Western works, classic and modern. Besides, the country has two opera theatres and ten song and dance troupes. The national art festival is annually held.

"Akhak Kwebum," Korea's music encyclopedia published more than 500 years ago



↑ Korean flute solo

singing progressed.

History records the composition of several songs to be sung to the accompaniment of Konghoo (an old instrument resembling the modern harp) in 500 B.C. All indications are that instrumental music had made rapid advance since then.

Some forty-five different kinds of instruments were used during the period of the appearance of feudal states in Korea from before the present



→ Wakonghoo solo

Our music today is marked with new qualities and contents not neglecting to carry forward the distinct features of old Korean music—optimism. It is heroic and bold. Kim Ok Sung's song "For the Decisive Battle" sings of the unyielding spirit of the Korean people who defeated the Yankee aggressors in the war. The grand scale of Korea's music can be appreciated in the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" which needs 3,000 performers. It projected historical scenes of this land in a most real and moving way. The orchestral piece "Bumper Harvest Visits the Chungsan-ri Plain" with a chorus dedicated to the triumphant advance of agricultural co-operation brought out brilliantly the rapture of the co-op farmers with its joyous songs, lively rhythm, and national character.

Our music can be characterized by optimism. Triple time (3/4, 6/8, 12/8) is a common feature. Optimistic Korean music, be it on the Kayageum (a many-stringed Korean instrument) or on some other instruments, is an expression of the era, a worthwhile era, and the confidence in the yet brighter tomorrow.

Korea's music is also characterized by elegance, profundity, and grace. Rhapsodic expressions and precipitancy are alien to Korean music; it flows and is sensitive. It can be said that Korea's music also fully expresses national identity serving the victory of the Korean revolution; therefore, it is thoroughly national.

Our music is a spiritual weapon of the fighting people. Militancy is an infallible hallmark of Korean music. A simple song may sing of an ordinary feature of the daily life in a soft and sonorous way, but at its bottom flows the revolutionary spirit of the era. All our songs, operas and symphonies are for emboldening and inspiring the masses to the victory of the revolution. Music has become part of the people's life in their endeavours for socialist construction.

THE HOT SPRING OF KOREA

THERE are many hot springs in our country. The physico-chemical ingredients of these mineral waters are mainly sodium, potassium, magnesium, ferrum, sulfuric iron, bicarbonic iron and others, then small amounts of manganese, fluorine, bromine, iodine, boracic acid, copper, lead, zinc, silicic methane in addition to radium and natural gas.

Efficacies of these hot springs have been known from the olden times. And after the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonialism the Government built rest-homes and sanatoria for the promotion of the working people's health. Also recuperation homes and other medical establishments were set up.

During the Patriotic War of Liberation the indiscriminate U.S. bombings destroyed a number of rest-homes and sanatoria. However, after the termination of hostilities the Government has rebuilt recreation facilities adding many new ones.

Today a great number of working people enjoy their vacations or recuperate at these rest-homes or sanatoria built in hot springs free of charge under the warm solicitude of the state.

Among the many hot springs in North Korea particularly well known are spas in Joeeul, North Hamgyung Province, in Shinchun, South Hwanghai Province, in Sakjoo, North Pyongan Province, in Oi-keumgang, Kangwon Province, for their efficacious waters and picturesque surroundings.

The sand bath hall in Joeeul



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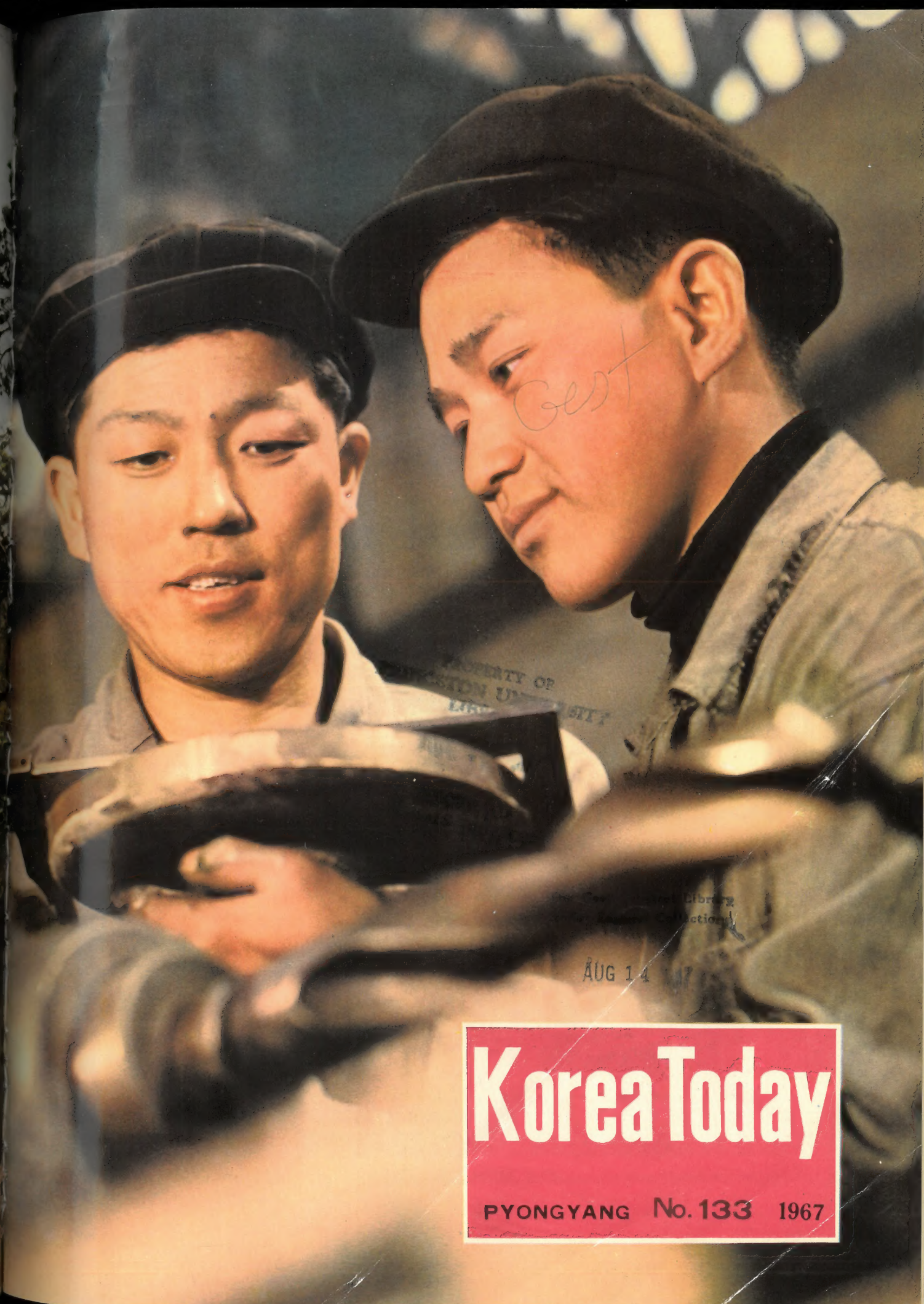
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